Routes to tour in Germany

The German Fairy **Tale Route**

German roads will get you there - even if nostalgia is your destination. On your naxt visit why not call to mind those halcyon childhood days when your mother or fether told you fairy teles, maybe German ones? The surroundings in which our great fairy tale writers lived or the scanes in which the tales themselves were set will make their meening even clearer and show you that many ere based on a fairly realistic background.

On a tour from Hanau, near Frankfurt, where the Brothers Grimm wera born, to Bremen. where the Town Band (consisting of a donkey, a dog, a cat and a cockeral) played such dreadful music that it put evan robbers to flight, you will enjoy the varying kinds of countryside. And do stop over at Bodenwerder. That was where Baron Münchhausan told his braathtaking lies.

Visit Germany and lat the Fairy Tale Route be your guide.







1 Bremen

4 Alsfeld



The German Tribunte A WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE GERMAN PRESS burg, 24 April 1983 -second year - No. 1081 - By air

Kohl, Reagan work out economic summit compromise

tion, his party and a parliamentary ma-

That is more than Herr Kohl's prede-

cessor, Helmut Schmidt, had in the last

two years of his term as Chancellor

Reagan would like tha Williamsburg

agenda to lead off with: trade with the

East, technology transfer and credit

That would be entirely in keeping

with the export restrictions he recently

proposed to Congress as an amendment

to the 1979 Act and felt by the Ameri-

cans to have been accepted by their

Western partnars at the Versallies sum-

But the Chancellor was able to large-

ly convince the President, on his own and on Europe's behalf, that to resur-

rect the debate now would be to impose

The Reagan udministration is under

twofnld pressure on this issue. The first

ls from US oplition, which has been

told thut Washington will be turning the

econnmic screws on Moscow as part of

vernments, on the contrary, reject an

out-and-out confrontation course to-

wurd Moscow that goas beyond the

tnugher Coeom regulations and the die-

The clush extends to depths of princi-

ple, depths at which compromisa is only

possible when reciprocal dealings are

on the basis of completa trust and con-

This Indeed is the new strategic quali-

ty of German-American relations in the

Kohl era. There is a prevailing atmos-

It is a credit entry the Americans are

well able to include in their political

calculations over and above any "good

feelings" that might exist between the

President and the Chancellor.

European opinion und European gu-

the new containment policy.

tates of "sound restraint".

fidence.

phere of trust.

un unnecessary barden on tha West.

whenever he went to Washington.

knows ha has the backing of his coali-

2 Bodenwerder, home e world economic summit at Wil-Münchhausen Münchhausen Fliamsburg, Virginia, will probably

3 Hanau, birthplace of Fast-West trade.

Brothers Grimm

Brothers Grimm This is one of the results of the onetalks between Bonn Chancellor nut Kohl and President Reagan in

resident Reagun would like Eastst trade to be one of the main topics e summit, but Chancellor Kohl was gely able to convince the President to resurrect the debate now would put an unnecessury burden on the

tere are still unpleasant memories what happened at Versuilles in an efforeach a compromise on the Sihe-n gas pipeline issue and the subscrew when the compromise fell

icellor Kohl was able to persunident Reagan to modify his wishvilliamsburg hechase he is in a position to deliver nn an overissue: secarity policy in general he Nato double missiles modernidecision in particular.

ecame elear that the White House pared to go n lnng wny toward misc in return for Kohl's ability letermination to go ahead with the

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ing able to deal with a German

ble political consensus.

HETTIN HATAL GEZETT GEGENG PALERAGE ETT ERFOLGT OFFI FRERZET ETT GEGENG FRE GEGENG FRE GEGENG FRE GEGENG FRE G es installation if the Geneva talks Insufficient progress. s officials were generally relieved

or who once more represented c Chancellor's determination to by the missile modernisation reion was acen by his US hosts as the urance of a politician who

It is also needed in view of the inflexlble attitude taken by the Soviet Union. That is probably why such importance must be attached to the Chancellor's visit to Moscow.

In its exaggerated arms build-up Moscow may indeed be thinking mainly in terms of its own security and that of its satellites, although lears of a Wes-

Western Europe; on the other hand, does not just feel threatened by Soviet Continued on page 2



IIII OECD survey of President Reegan greets Chancellor Kohl at the White East-West trude. House,

ontline how far they have got at Williamshurg. That is all. The summit will then no longer need to discuss an issue over trade for subsequent discussion.

There will be more than enough in debute at the summit as it is, with issues runging from the economic cycle and monetary affairs to unemployment and the International economic order. On another controversial Issue, the

lift the pipeline emburgo. They include

Helsinki review conference in Madrid, Wushington is more likely to be the party that will expect its partners to show greater goodwill.

The President'a advisers don't like the final document as proposed by the neutral and non-nligned countries.

In a word, and a tough one, the US delegation would rather leave Madrld without having achieved a result than

Conlinued on page 2

It is In Washington's interest to dis-Next task for the Chancellor: spelling it out to Andropov

Thancellor Kohl is to visit Moscow or talks with Mr Andropov.

In Washington the Chancallor was able to tell the President that Bonn was firmly resolved to allow medium-range missiles to be based in Germany from next autumn if the Geneva disarmament talks failed to arrive at a compromise acceptabla to the West.

Some such confirmation and reaffirmation of Bonn'a commitment is evidently naeded time and again. Washington can hardly fail to be aware of the vociferous protest against the stationing

of new weapons of any kind in Germa-

tern attack are mistaken.

Bonn concern protectionism

STUTTGARTER NACHRICHTEN

ncreasing Americaa trade protectionism has upset Bonn.

The German government is annoyed by the US virtually demanding that no more high tech changes hands In East-

For Mr Reagan, who only recently levelled this demand at the Europeans, it forms a part of his security policy.

For the Federal Republic of Germany, which earns good money in East-West trade, such far-reaching restrictions as the President demands could have a disturbing effect on both the labour market and the climate of foreign affairs.

For a country through the middle of which the Iron Curtain runs intensive trade ties between the blocs are a stabilising lactor.

Chancellor Kohl has noted more than once that this is how he sees it too. and that was one of the main issues in his talks at the White House.

President Reagan is reported to have given him a polite hearing. It remains to be seen whether he will change course accordingly.

Bernd Stadelmann (Studigarter Nachrichten, 16 April (983)





he Federal Republic of Germany has probably the fewest shortcomings in its stilltude towards European integration than any other mem-ber of the EEC.

This is true regardless of what parties have been in power in Bonn. Germany has always been keen on European in-

The fact that Bonn has, during its six months in the EEC chair, presided over one of the most unproductive EEC summits in 10 years does not change

A simple explanation lies at the heart of Germany's keenness on Europe: It is a country that has lost its unity; and its geographical position forces it to seek membership of larger communities.

Other European countries don't have these problems. But that la no excuse for their perverseness.

In Britain, for instance, the Labour Party has announced that it will seek to take the country out of the Commen Market if it wins the next general elec-

Despite its by-election victory in Darlington Labour is unlikely to be returned to pewer at Weatminster for some time, but the mere fact that such statemonts are possible is symptomatic of the EEC's lack of cohesion

It is clear that the EEC has been marking time for about a decade. Bleme might be laid in mere than one

quarter, but thet deesn't help.

If anything it makes it mero difficult to try and regain momentum. Most of the indisputable causes are merely an expression of the baalo outlook shared, to one degree or another, by ail

They are all incapable of setting aside nation-state considerations, and as a mere economic community the EEC reached tha limits of its potential some

It will not be able to transcend theae limits until individual member-countries are willing to forget much of their inclination to gp it alone.

Herr Genseher, the German Fereign Minister, and Signor Colombo, his Itailan counterpart, sought years ago by means of a European Act to lay the ground for common EEC pelicles in as many sectors as possible.

Hardly a major European gathering is held without lip service being paid to their preject. Yet to this day the European Act stands no chance whatever of being passed,

The basic idea behind the German-Italian project is right. Internationally the European Community will not be able to play the role it morits because of its history and the sum total of its members' economic potential until the pa-

sign a paper that in their view sidestepped specific issues of human rights (in other worda! breachea of them).

They are not of the opinion that this is a price worth paying for a conference

of preventing them from getting out of

Kohl sensed, like the Reagan administration, that here was a Europeen after their own hearts: frank, definite, optimistic and friendly.

With partners such as him policy toward Europe could well shed some of the disreputo into which it has fallen in Washington. Thomas Kielinger

(Die Well, 18 April 1983)

WORLD AFFAIRS

Bonn's history of commitment to an integrated Europe

tions and atatea of Europe are capable of setting aside their national orienta-

As leng as ether powers, be they America or Russia or the Third World countries, can rely on the Europeans lo pursue national rather than common European Interests when the occasion arises, the Europeana' ability to get what they want will be strictly limited.

Progress, the German writer Günter Grasa once sald, is a analla Newhere has this axiem proved truer than in European policies over the past few decades.

True, we are a little further than we were in 1945, but no-one who can recall the enthusiasm about European Integratien of the immediate post-war years will be able to deny that the European snall has yet to make much headway.

Human nature being what it is, it was probably right to limit the initial venture to the economic sector and set up first the European Coal and Steel Community, then the European Economic

The middle E may later have been dropped from the designation of the EEC, but there can be no denying that Europe has achieved very little in common over and above the economic sec-

Even what has so arduously been accomplished is now jeopardised, at u time of economic crisis, by protectionist measurea undertaken by individual member-gevernments

At times one has the impression that the anali la backtracking rather than even crawling on at a snall's pace.

Despite experience gained so far, any fresh stimulus would probably need to be undertaken in the econemic sector. An attempt oughl to be made to reduce tha oconemic policies pursued by member-countries to a common deno-

The need is nowhere more clearly in

Continued from page 1

repeatedly dismissed es unfounded.

On his visit to Moscow Herr Kohl

will have to put a powerful damper on

Soviet hopes of driving a wedge bet-ween the Western countries by means

It if they were launched,

evidence than in France and Germany, whare diffarences in economic policy have been particularly striking since the Socialists came to power in Paris and oconomic liberals in Bonn.

But differences existed previously, it was not President Mitterrand, after all, who first thought of nationalising French banks and leading industrial

would he not only exaggered tally unrealistic in the Eures

Adenauer. Europeon Inlegate main a heautiful dream this come about hecause the Eugenhancellor Heloaut. Kohl'a election fused to set uside national projectory shows that — like so many helore in his political career — he

(Nurnberger Nachrichen

Germany can set an example they fail to urrivo at basical

economic pulicies all funda

Middle East hopes set back who has been mocked for his proby death of PLO envoy

r Issam Sartawi, the PLO anvoy, is tha latest victim of a long trall of

Dr Sartawi, gunned down during the Socialist Intarnational conference in Portugal, was killed because he went too far towards rapprochement with Israel for the extremist wing of his move-

As it happaned, Sartawi was not even able to address the moating, ut Albufeirn. The Israell opposition Labour Purty

Dr. Sartawi, a former adviser on forcign affuirs to PLO leader Yusser Arafat, was killed ut almost tha samu moment King Hussein of Jordan said his talks with Mr Arafut were over, He was not going to ect us un intermediary between the PLO and the Israelis.

The two news items share u common background of hatred, mistrust und en-

Dr Sertawi died because ha went too fer fer the extramist wing of his movement. His was the lutest blood shed in u long trail. Another victim was Shlomo Argov, the Isrcull ambassador to Brituin. Mr Argov was gunned down by Palostiniun extremista in London lust Juna. His lifa was soved hut he is now blind and will be a cripple for the rest

On his uccount Israel counting Qualities?

Its Invasion of Lebanon. Argenty hat accounts for the success of a tawl ure typical of the Middle Latician whose bulk and Palatinata accounter-violence.

It seemed doubtful from bin. He evidently has an extremely senwhether President Reagan't playe nose for what makes the German ever hy a firm foundation for iddle class tick.

His almost Adenuner-like unperturb-His compromise proposal dause over many years of the same my for Palestinians on the Welle concepts and verbal images is unand in the Gaza Strip in close by to arouse Intellectual curiosity, tion with Jordan was strictly in the penetrates the consciousness of Jerusalem, while the PLO fettal levels of society: "humanity", "famidrop its demand for an later "faith", "fatherland", "Europe".

Palestine.

The terms and concepts that might

It would have taken a total addike trite adages are pretty accu-by both sides, surmounting to delineations of middle class senti-cal and psychological problems in "No privileges without duties": ve ut a solution.

One of the fatherland is not outmod-Any such hopes have been allowed by the dent want just any peace, we

until an even more distant flux dispense in fruedom".

murder of Dr Sartuwi.

Israel will continue to bull mere policy ulternatives of the day, settlements on the West Back phostly contres around community-rehy establish fulls accomplish midd, descriptions of values und life-Palestinians and Arabs will needs without ever resorting to stilled look on helphosts. Sooner or later there will simple wisdoms of druh everyday Middle East plan but it too will have a Spiegel interview some years be gunned down or negotised to the state of the secribed himself as what he look on helplessly.

lock by means of pressure impred a "generalist",
mists.

There can only be peace she are still frequently substantiated by side believes the other. In the ting to the term he used in his self-East everyone has long ceaseds applion. Issum Surrawi tried to do want at the time goes beyond a nerso-

a hero's ond manyr's deal, a characterisation. It describes an ele-Arafat put it. How long must the killing

before at least a gesture of me onlies and weigh pros and constition is possible?

Holger De politician, who makes decision tion is possible? Libenticher Allgemelon Son

Printed by Drast- and Variage on Friend Bismo-Suprembel Deligated at the 1818 MARHOS INC 640 West 24th Street Met No 1984

Greater store has always be dirigism and planning in Pub HOME AFFAIRS this side of the Rhing. Su it could be urgued that he

Kohl does it again: he's got them all fooled

Helmut Kohl would then be surfter, Werner Waldenfeld, Is Pro-necomplish no more that of Political Science at Mainz Uni-Schmidt hefore him, let sleep the

tagsin been underestimated by

delism, who has become a favourite led for cartoenists and whom some, lerring to Robert Musil's famous wel, bilingly describo as a Man Wi-

blem, a victous circle of violat have never quite fitted into the ounter-violence. South moulds of our electronic ago?

Palestinian extremists and right is the key to this political suctremists have one interest in phenomonon named Helmut Kohl? Neither wunt to see a peaceholis political instinct is entirely gearto the broad middle class of the na-

tal political fact of life: politics always be generalistic, it must set

i politician, who makes decisions

the confines of a specialised field

e integration of seemingly incom-

ble interests and personalities is

on on statecraft are too pronounced

nathere was nothing to integrate,

his strong points have always come

the fore when there were conflicts to

settled - as in the co-determination

a to become a netional rather than

pale within his party or the CSU's

At the time he stood little chance in chalrmanship of the CDU.

se he had stood against Burzel, his right tu succeed him was almost certain. He

mony. It is this that enabled Kolil to eapture the necessary majority. But lie had to pay a price. The price was relatively unelcar contours und only modernte emotions in his followers.

This is a price every politician striving for 11 top position in Germany has to pay because polarisers can get no majority in our political system.

Immediately after the 1976 national election in which Kohl cornered 48.6 per eent and narrowly missed becoming ehanectior, he tersely said in front of TV cameras: "I want to become chan-

At the time, the remark was brushed aside as a spite reaction by a loser although this could have provided impdrtant insights into his personality. It would have shown that he was a politician who firmly believed in himself and

Even na a young member of the Rhineland Palatinate assembly he cxplained how his future state government would look. And as soon as he succeeded Peter Altmeier as state prime minister he spoke in interviews about his chances of becoming Chuncellor."

competing with Rainer Barzel for the

Kohl was eleurly defcuted; but becau-

Growing confidence ... Changetor Kohl in command, Not so happy (at left) la Petra Kelly of the Greens,

'did. Later, neither the CDU decision to break away from the CDU (the decision was later revoked) nor the systematic dismantling of his personal qualities before the 1980 election shook him in his determination to become Chancellor.

This kind of self-assurance, provided it is reasonably realistic, cannot fail to have its effect on others und create confidence.

Kohl regarded his election as Chanecllor in the Bundestag on I October 1982 as a grutifying realisation of his alms. He elways thought he would make it.

In his Honry ttl, Shakespeare speaks of unybody who is high up being exposed to the wind. Kohl has frequently experienced this vulnerability.

How is he now to retain his political instluct in an office that In Bonn is surroupded by a symbolic high security fence?, How is he to overcome the icy cold that surrounds the most powerful position in German politics?

How is the loyalty foundation on which a Chancellor depends to romain firm in the face of opportunists who crowd around a succassful man, sniffing their chances?

There is a tational explanation for Helmut Kohl's political eareer. And it can equally rationally bo predicted that the true trial of strength is still to come.

> Professor tVerner tVeidenfeld (Allgemeine Zeitung Mainz, 31 March 1983)

Tho, naw Bundesteg :has not aven begun work in curnest and the Greens are already hickuring. So far there buve boen:

Tulk of "pulltical catastrophe" . . .

 Allegalinus about pressure from "political commissars"

The Greens problems neiginate from the way they are organised. They want to do everything differently from the other parties. As a result they worked closely with

Hic grass-roots memborship, the people who voted them in. In this vein, the Greens national con-

fcrenee decided that Bundesteg MPs would be rotated. Every two years (the Parliament runs for four) the elected MPs would step down and others would take their place. .

The meeting also decided that the national exacutive would become the link between the grassroots and the mambers of parliament.

.. Both decisions 'are coming under heavy criticism. It is being said that the rotation aystem is unworkable. And the national executive is occused of becoming a watchdog and a second to

PLEASE FRANCE LANDOY LA

What happened was that the executive committee decided to establish u three-member panel whose official function would be to ensure the flow of information between the executive committee and the parliamentary group. But now, the Green MPs fear that the

panel will exceed its function and turn into a control body.

Green MPa are becoming increasingly critical of the MP rotation system. Other parties have already expressed reservations on constitutional grounds.

Green fields grey skies

The national munuger of the Greens. Iteckminn; says lie will work towards the nhallting of this system "because it is untenable in its present form in both

political and human terms."..... He also said that tax and labour laws mude it impossible to finnnce the system as originally planned, i.e. from the MPs pay.

A tax consultant for the Greens, he said, had figured out that the MPs who take over after two years would cost the party an annual DM2.1m to DM2.5m. This is because both acts of MPs would have to be paid.

As a result, there is nothing left for the Green Ecology Fund that was supposed to have been financed from the MPs' pay. In fact, the party has to add to it out of its own funds.

The difficulties come as no surprise to those familiar with the Greens: They lieve a deep-rooted mistrust of anybody who wants to gain a profile and imagebuilders are instantly suspected of striv-

"it's grey mice they want, and anybody who stands out immediately become suspect," said a Green recently, One of the three floor leaders of the

Green parliamentory group, the teacher Marieluise Beck Oberdorf, was harshly attacked because she spontaneously handed Chancellor Helmut Kohl a fow pine branches after his election in the Bundestag.

Beek-Oberdorf; "This drives out ull motivation," adding that the Greens in purticular "must suffocate if they are oreed Into a mould."

Should the "collectivistic executive bodies" continues with their criticism in its present form und harshness, they will "engonder timidity in people" whose political competence and cherisma is respected not only by the Greens, Mrs. Beck-Oberdorf suid.

She says this ntiltude, particularly pronounced at the regular meeting of the national executive committee, is becuuse of the tommittee's soelul structuto: Family men, methers and people committed to the Green cause due to their occupation are virtually excluded from the work of a body that has to "anend a weekend in a sleeping bag" every six weeks.

Parliamentary group manager Fischer of Frankfurt points to Hesse as an example of what can happen if a control panel that bears no reaponsibility of lts own exerts pressure.

Last September, the Greens achieved their greatest auccess ao far in Hesse, But their policy since made it uncertain whether they will be returned to the nssembly in the premature September efection.

Criticised Fischer: "A grand election victory is being disainated in Hesse."

Green parliamentary group spokesman Petra Kelly, who hes for weeks been on the edge of physical collapse. has repeatedly said that she would leave her purliamentary group or resign her Bundestag mandate unless she is given a typiat to help her answer the 200 or so letters sho receives every day. Others are also talking of resigning.

The problem is that if only three Green MPs were to leave the Bundestag the party would lose its slatus as a parliamentary group.

doa (Säddeutsche Zeilung, 9 April (983)



Continued from page 1

of tectics and procrastinglion. Moscow must be made to appreciate on disarmament in Europe. that the West la seriously resolved to go Hore too the trust factor plays a pari ahead with missile modernisation if ac-It is not a cure-fire cure for political ceptablo results are not reached in Geconflicts but it definitely a major means

It is on fault of the West's that the deadline for negotiations, has almost been reached. Moscow is intent on US Senators who met Chancellor mainteining its arms build-up at as high a level as possible and has accordingly submitted nothing but inadequate pro-

posais so far. if this is as far as it will go, it cannol bo long before America and Nato go ahead with missilo modernisation too. The current recess in Geneva is a lest

pause for thought, When the talks are

Spelling it out to Andropov rsumed in May decision will need to be SS-20 missiles; it is threatened by them reached once and for oil. and could not at present do much about

Helmut Kohl's travels to the capital citles of the two superpowers will have These Western European fears are served the purpose of leaving no doubts nothing new to the Kremlin. They are as to the clarity of Bonn's position.

They are very much in the German Interest. The accusations made by SPD Opposition leader Hans-Jochen Vogel are reminiscent of campaign slogans in the tun-up to the March general elec-

Herr Vogel's comments are by no means far emoved from those of hia left-wing fellow-Sociel Democrat Oskar Lafontaine, the mayor of Saarbrücken.

The Chancellor, ho implies, is in jeggue with those who favour automatic missilo modernisation. As Opposition leader in the Bundertag Herr Vogel ought to appreciate that the Chancellor's visits to Washington

and Moscow are intended to make any such automatle process superfluous. He ought also to realise that progress at the Geneva talke and a breakthrough, should Moscow want one, must be brought about in part by the Soviet Union. Wolf Ulimpan

199 | Kieler Haghrichten, 18 April 1981)

Kohl has always been at his worst Advertising rates lies lide: 14 ---.
Annual subscription DU 45

All articles which The departs There we published in properties with the eller a leading remaining the Today of leading remaining the Today of the T

a Bavarian party. stype of politician who undersds himself as an integrator evidently reals to many citizens! need for har-

● Threuts of rosignation

THE GERMAN CENSUS

Later, if at all: court orders a postponement



The West German census planned for April 27 has been postponed by the Federal constitutional court. The court now has to decide if the census is

The case went to court because of heavy opposition to the census, and the verdict came as no surprise.

Few observers at the hearing thought, after hearing the arguments and counter-arguments, that the eight judges would give an unqualified go-ahead.

The government performed badly in presenting its case. Why did the eloquent Interior Miniater, Friedrich Ziminermann, not appear to put the ease?

The advocate for the government had little ammunition to use against the penetrating queations of the presiding judge. He was even less well-equipper to stand up to the data protection commissioners. Their function is to protect the public against invasion of privocy.

Only once before has the Bonn government performed oo badly in the constitutional court. That was In 1978 in a case involving an amendment to conseientious objector legislation.

Those familiar with the case and the workings of the court had only one queation before the ruling was passed: would the inevitable injunction be total

But by a silm 5 to 3 mejority the justices opted for a total injunction - pending a final ruling.

They were unanimous in rejecting the planned use by the authorities of the data obtained in the census, particularly the intended comparison of the census forms with the citizens' regiater (all persons living in Germany must be registered with the authorities and report every change of address).

Tho judges said this was a cardinal sin violating the ban on the use of census data for anything but statistical pur-

This has been the subject of constant criticism by the federal commissioner for data protection, Hans-Peter Bull. But the politiciana and bureaucrats

closed their minds to reason. Now they have to pay the pensity.

The result is a huge waste of taxpayers' money.

Satisfaction is the only reasonable reaction to the court's corrective action. Sensitive to constitutional rights, the court's panel prevented irreparable damage to the state by stopping in the nick of time the census it might later have had to rule unconstitutional.

But the court has been unable to prevent all damage. The many mistakes made by the government on the issue have created an undercurrent of mis-

An already computerised nation has now gained time to form a judgement on privacy rights and protection from data abuse.

Policy mekers and administrators must now use the time until the court's final ruling.

There are indications that the judges

will follow the line of their 1969 "micro-eensus ruling" ond declore the entire Census Act null and vold.

Policy makers in Bonn and eisewhere will find it hard to avert a further disas-

"Once a liar, always a ilar," says an old German adage. The present centreright government should bear it in The former coalition should

Though no real lie and deception is involved here because the census was never really intended as a milestone on the road to a Big Brother state, many people will feel deceived: having been cajoled and threatened in the government's eensus campaign, they now hear from the court that severe violations of basic rights had to be feared.

The court's verdlet about the meagre 13-paragraph Census Act that was passed with the votes of all Bundestag MPs in March 1982 and subsequently approved by the Bundestag must have left many people atunned.

The MPs diaregarded the deep-rooted mistrust of censuses, not deliberately

Despite the events surrounding the previous censuses and the rapid advance made by electronic data processing, not a single MP thought twice and voted against the bill

Under different conditions, the single-mindedness of the lawmekers, the statisticiana who drafted the questionnaire and the municipalities that helped prepare the census would have

Even alarming legul opinions published in law journals did not deter those responsible from going uheud,

On the contrary: the state defended the census tooth and noil, growing fiercer in its defence as the number of op-

Now that the project has been stopped for the time being, a new, carefully drafted bill and a different questionnaire are needed. Unless we get this, meaningful censuses might become impossible throughout Western Europe.

Helmut Kerscher tSuddeutsche Zeitung, (4 April (983)

tail how census data can be

malion lo fulfil a function.

Some data can also be passed on for scientific purposes. In addition, the Federal Statistical Office and its state counterparts may publish some of the data, as in the customary alatistical yearbooka.

(Lübecker Nachrichten, 20 March (983)



The answers that it wants

HOUSING

1. Do you live in the aportment/ fooms as:

a) owner, co-owner or holder of on option to buy,

b) principal lessee, grace-and-favour recipient, communal housing inhabie) sub-tenant?

2. Are you a member of foreign armed forces, diplomatie or consuler missiona? Fer freeholders and leaseholders.

3. Is the apartment u holiday home? 4. When did the household move

into this apartment? 5. Does the oportment have: kitehen/kitchen-living room, cooking niche/cooking locker, toilet (in the

apartment), both room and shower? 6. a) Is the apartment predominantly heated by pipod heating, block heuting, central heating, its own hoating unit. single or multi-room stove (including electric storage heaters)?

b) What fuel, what source of heat is used? Gaa, oil, electricity, coal, wood, etc. Piped henting, solar cells, heat exchange pumps?

7. How many rooms hove a floor areo of at least six square metres? If they include sub-let or commercial-

ly used rooms: a) number of sub-let rooms

b) number of commercially used 8) What is the total floor area of the apartment?

9. Is the epartment subsidised with public sector funda?

10. Is there a telephone in the apartment? In case of an unoccupied apartment, the owner of the building or his representative must answer questions 5, 6a, 7, 8, 9, and the following question: How many months has the aportment

been unoccupied? For the principal lessee,

il. What is the monthly rent? 12. a) is it a company, janitor's, old people's, vocational of b ment?

b) Has the apartment been provided by the owner at a discount or free or or profession do you engage has the rent been reduced due to advance payments?

THE BUILDING (to be filled in only by the owner, his representative or agent)

1. Type of building 2. Who is the owner, the person holding an option to buy or legales of the building?

3. Construction year

4. Have apartments in the building been aubaidised with public sector List of all members of the how Names

12. Completion of a

school/university?

has been completed:

the training relate to?

pleted training.

scribe in catchwords.

or school/university?

versity?

and similar:

mate?

work/school/university.

18. Predominantly used

transport to get to work of start

19. Usual time needed to gal

For persons in institution

20. Are you part of the staff

b) Duration of training?

5. Citizenship (German, Foreign Jews, it was said, were 6. Do you also use another

ment (uccommodotion/room) with Relch. deral Republic of Germany As a measure of self-defence the If ves:

of For couples who are set in business and public life, nently separated: Is this the starch. Every day Jaws were beaten and h) For oil other persons a feath from the first half of predominantly used constant feath from the first half of the feath from the f

predominantly used oparion. Jewish homes were searched and laid uddition, for those gainfully the Jewish businesses and shops pupils, students: do you prove the plundered and their owners malgo from this upartment to plated. Police patrol cars drove past school/university?

7. Which person is gainful "The pelice," Berlin's chief of police ed (full-time, part-time, seeking work, not working, but lewish department stores."

pupils, student)? 8. Predominent livelihood folicisl and government-backed. It person (employment, untroffe sill run by the Nazi party. Hitler benefit, unemployment essessed to coalition of Nazis and members of sociol security pension, oile German National Party. maintenance hy parents, sposs

9. What is he or she now wort 10. If you have an additional his gustantee of eivil rights for Geroccupation, is it in farming, old

11. General educationsi sissi 13. if practical vocational

a) What apprenticeship votalisher of Der Stürmer, the anti-Se-

14. If a vocational, trade, in college or university has been

miler of the SS, Robert Ley, later 15. Type of business: What the Nazl trade union organisabusiness is the company you the SA. 16. Type of work done: Will

The official campaign was to get off in immediate start on I April with slogao Jews Out: out of public life, of industry, out of the civil service, 17. Name and address of IMP of offices and factories, out of stoand workshops, out of laboratories O operating thealres, out of achools

universities, out of practices and lifries, out of theatres and museums, to manufacturing, research and art. oreign nationals were to be freated kid gloves but German Jews were be hit hard.

At that stage there were still people in many who had the courage to prot-

The day the German Jews became an alien race

Jewish faith.

country.

our livelihoods,"

figures of fun.

for prayer.

lause and cries of Sieg Heil.

Thousunds of Jews sot in front of

their radio sets. They were citizens like

where they wore born and had grown

up. Suddenly they were outeasts and

them, hersh words tempered with caus-

tic wit that prompted tumultuous laugh-

Goebbels' words poured down on

For each of his Jewish listeners this

was a moment of personal tragedy.

What, they wondered, was now going to

happen? Familles sat at home, at their

wits' end, people were at the synagogue

People despaired. The smiles were

wiped off children's faces. Men who

saw their life's work falling apart felt

"If the boycott ordered by the Nazls

spell economie disaster for hundreds of

thousands of German eltizens of the

German Jews from the national com-

munity. Germon Jews, tried and trusted

In war and peace, in good ond bad days

of German history, have felt committed

nisations thereupon appealed to the

President, the Chancellor and the Reich

shaken by the Nazl call for a boycott,"

they wrote. "In all wars the Germon

Jews have fought ond dled for their

ny's 500,000 Jews laid down their lives,

while in the sector of peaceful endeu-

"In the Great War 12,000 of Germa-

"The Germon Jews ore profoundly

Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung appeal-

"It would mean the expulsion of the

s differ on the significance of est. The Vossische Zeitung, Berlin, what happened on 1 April 1933, tha rman Jews began to be treated os is taken to its logical conclusion it will

sles in Importance in comparison the holocaust in which they were ifed a decade later.

here is a world of difference betthe boycott of Jewish businesses lismissal of Jews from public servobs and the gas chambers and creiums of the 1940s. fet in retrospect more than a century

to the national community." Jewish emancipation can be said to we come to an end 50 years ago. ed to the authorities to reconsider the THE HOUSEHOLD He was the day on which a covert war

situation in the hope that other conclus declared. a precursor of the war sions might be reached. On 27 Marel 1933 the Nazl leaders was to be waged six and a half ars Ister, from September 1939. decided once and for all to go ahead with the boycott. German Jewish orga-On I April 1933 the Nazis declared

3. Maritol status (single, mejez propaganda machine embarked a roothe standards of civilisation. The onth beforehund on its first major psign after the Nazi take-over.

reading horror stories about how

izis-called for a total ban on German vour we have done our duty with all our might . . .

At this stage the eampaign was not any others. They lived the country

private means, rent, Interes, Papen, Hugenberg, Neurath, Kro-Non-Nazi Cabinet Ministers includkand others. Only o few months ear-President Hindenburg had reiterat-

> the chalrman of the Central Comice for Defence from Jewish Propa-Julius Streicher, was not a memof the ruiling condition.

> le magazine. His vice-chairman was Holz, who wrote for Streicher's

like leading their revolvers, it must ed: Main specialised field of ther committee members were have been an appalling moment. Boycott pisna were amended that samo evening. The official boycott was to be limited to one day, I April. The Nazis decided on this partial

> back-down for various reasons. Viewa still differed within the party as to what to do about the Jewa. Economic misglvings prevailed, The Jewish sector could not be excised from the economy as a whola from one day to the nexi. If it were suddenly paralysed the entire German economy would have been

> > shaken to the foundations. Heed had to be paid to Hindenburg and the Nazis' coalition partners, who represented heavy industry.

> > A more important consideration was the reaction that could be expected



from abroad. The new rulers were most keen on being accepted by other Weatern countries.

World displeasure was evidently greater than the Nazis had expected. A declarotion Mussolini made is of historical interest.

When the Chief Rabbi of Rome, Dr Sncerdotl, voiced onxiety about the position of the German Jews in on audience with the Duce, Mussolini expressed the liope that the situation would return to normal before long.

In New York 600 organisations submitted o mass petition to President Roosevelt colling on him to refer it to the League of Nations, of which Germany was still a member.

In Progue the Foreign Minister, Dr "We are counting on the President Benes, called for the extension of minoand the Reich government to ansure rity rights to protect the German Jews.

that we are not deprived of justice and In London there was a debnte in the House of Lords on 30 March in which The Inst day of March weighed heavi-Lord Cecil mentioned Britoin's special ly on Berlin. It was a Fridey. In the position over its Leogue of Nations evening Goebbels mude a speech in the mandate in Palestine. radio. He outlined details of the boycott, interrupted by thunderous app-

It was, he said, apecially linked to the fute of the Jewish people.

The boycott was organised with Nazi thoroughness. Over night gungs of bill stickers glued posters with the word Jude on the premises of nil Jewish

At 10 a.m. on 1 April SA men in uniform were on guard outside Jewish premises ull over Germony. They tried to prevent customers from entering and elther photographed them or took their names and oddresses.

Many photos were published in Der Stürmer with consequences that can be Imagined, SA guards at the gates of clinlca stopped patients from going to Jew-

In Berlin the streets were full of people from the early morning. Everywhere uniformed Nazis went from house to house with red atickers proclaiming: "Jews | Bewarel No Admission!"

In the course of the day shop windows were painted over in gigantio red and white letters proclaiming: "Down with the Jews!", "Don't Buy Herel Dangerl" and "Dirty Jew."

A foreign visitor later described his trip round Berlin:

"At that time no-one knew onything about Auschwitz but there was a feeling an earthquake had occurred. The Jews were without rights and protection, surrendered and outeasts, with no-one to whom they could appeal, and defenceless because only the other side had

'Mobs in brown uniforma patrolled the streets with big bowla of distemper to daub cartoons and disgusting slogans on shop windows."

An eyewitness report from Cologne

conveys some idea of what went on in

100 other German cities: "Jewish judgea and attorneys were loaded on to dustcarts and parodad round town to be jeered at, while Jewish citizens were dragged round the cily by platoons of SA men.

"Round their necks placards were hung proclaiming: 'I am n dirty Jew.' The Brown House in Mozartstrasse was filled with Jewish citizens. Those who emerged alive were forbidden ever to tolk about the turture they had under-

Unerringly, unshokenly, Cardinal Faulhaber continued to give his muchheeded sermons in Munich: "Religious studies can now drow comparisons and are bound to say of the people on the Jordan: 'You outdid them all; among all the peoples of the Ancient World you had the highest religious values."

The commondment Love Thy Neighbour was n Jewish one, he said. "I am convinced." he ended one of his sermona by saying, "that the tempest that is trying to make the Germans suspect the Bible of being n Jewish book and thereby destroying German cultural values will end in fostering grenter love of the scriptures on the part of both mujor Christian churches."

A drumroll of laws, regulations and administrative measures descended on German Jews, beginning with the ban

on Jews or pert-Jews in the civil service. There was even a bun on using Jewish namea to spell out words over the telephona when sending a telegram.

There were special visos in the passports of Jewish citizens and a regulation issued by the Nozl leaders in the Rhineland-Pslatlnate that Jews were only to be released from prison if two applicants went inside on their behalf.

est was Eleanor Rathbone, a suffragette and British MP. On 5 April she sold at a protest meeting in Liverpool: "Even if the persecution of the Jews were to stop here and now it would al-

One of many who spoke out in prot-

ready have fulfilled its purpose, albeit one different to what the Nazia have in "They have taught the world to see this 'outburst of temperament' on the

part of the German people as a serious world threat. "Maybe the current sufferings of the Jews will oerve mankind as o warning and help to prevent future, even more painful auffering."

Her words went unheaded and the tragedy of the German Jews was followed by tragedy for the world. In the Second World War 54 million people died.

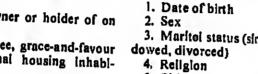
> Herbert Freeden tkieler Nachrichten, 31 March 19831

Whose data?

The Census Act apelis out in de-

Individual dala without names may go only to government authori-(federal, slate and municipal) and then only if they need the Infor-

The data can only be used for the purpose applied for. Private firms can receive statistical information if they handle projects that are in the public interest.



THE ECONOMY

Hanover Fair: the mood is better than for years

Tha Hanover industrial Fair, the could pese a serious threat to an indusworld's largest ond always a major try as dependent on exports as the Gorindicator of economic performance, will be watched even more closely this

Businessmen from all parts of the world expect the Fair to provide valuable Information on Germany's econo-

Hanover cannot be taken as an accurata barometer of tha economy. But it cnn provide n picture of the general

One thing is certain. The moed is better than for years. The question is: is the optimism warranted?

The chairman of Deutsche Bank thinks the mood is better than the actual state of the economy. Despite that, there are many indicators showing that this year will be better than last,

Many factors that matter to the entrepreneur have clearly improved.

According to Bundesbank President Karl Otto Pohl, Germany has adapted to the last oll price shock and the economy has weathered the worst of the re-

Even the most eautious of experts now no longer expect o further decline, anticipating growth rates of between zero and one per cent.

Granted, that is not much and, to make matters worse, even this minimal growth is in jeopardy.

World-wida protectionist trenda especially in the USA and Franca -

But business in the past few years has

been so bad that the construction indus-

cators showing recovery to be just

The industry was still reeling under

the shock of a 40 per cent decline in

housing orders between 1979 and 1981

and a 25 per cent decline in orders for

commercial bulldings. Road construc-

tion orders dropped even more.

ii The direct consequence was a severe

1982 (1980: 1,041) and the work force

Liquid assets in the construction in-

declined to just under 1.2 million.

dustry decilned from 15 per cent in

1965 to just over fivo per cent at the end

The first trade fairs of the current

year have cloarly shown that construc-

tion become more optimilatic, largely

Orders for December and January (in

due to the continuing Influx of orders.

real iterms) outstripped those for the

of last year (compared with 21 per cent

ment capacities.

for industry as a whole).

omy out of the mire.

transport sector as 22.

worth DM24m.

man one.

Hanover being essentially en export fair, these protectionist trends will have a major bearing on lt.

In addition, there are many structural problems that plague German Industry, as evidenced by the shipbuilding crisis of the past few weeks.

And it is not encouraging to watch incpt provincial peliticians being more concerned with the media and their public image than with the crisis they are supposed to help solve.

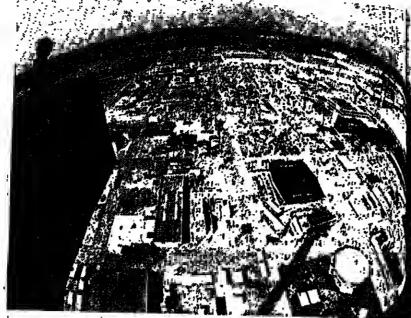
The employment situation is as depressing as ever despite the fact that Bonn Economic Affairs Minister Count Lambadorff says that the rise in unemployment might halt this summer.

Even so, taking steck of both the positive and the negative factors gives rise to a certain optimism - especially in the light of the bleak preceding years. But this does not warrant the exuberant mood of the business community.

This mood is almost exclusively due to the outcome of the general election in March which seems to have convinced business end the public that things will pick up again.

It has also become obvious that the German version of the polley pursued In France - which is now over - hus not falled as dismally as its French

What hegan with an unprecedented



reform euphoria anded with public dcspair and public finances in disarray.

The bleak mood of business at the time was evidently due to the fact thet nobody had any faith in the Social Democrats ability to put their misguided economic and social policy back on an even keel - a faith even the Social Democrets themselves lucked.

The new coalition owes its election victory to the fect that the public felt that it would succeed in putting the econemy back on its feel, thut it would impart new dynemism, create naw structures instead of preserving obsolete ones and that it would enable German industry to remain competitive in the

"To do this, the present government will have to boost free enterprise end relieve the business community uf the

Intolerable burdens that have helping a company on the brink of posed on it.

This won't be achieved to get back oo its feet by tion. But unless we bring manual and the implemented."

beck into play there will be not time wanting the agency's help to our woes — et least now ald make en application. The applipreserve und increese the afficien would be checked for economic the citizen, thus helping to dechnological feesibility. unemployment end provide and recommendation would be mude

the positive mood in the the Land government.

The positive mood in the the Land government.

community, us evidenced by the fessor Löhn said his function was last minute exhibitors in the early warning system to prevent might be a bit premature. But guided investment."

is, it is an almost more imparate sees this role us: providing concator uf this country's economic and expert information through than more typical date.

than more tungible data.

Plut this mood must also be motion of couperation; the establian advance payment to the sement of think tanks; providing essisin terms of cunfidence.

Gerd British almed at Improving the transfer

schnology from the laboratories to

Improved the construction beholessor Löhn is also to act as an

e Baden-Württemberg government

set up en agency almed at help-

ness taka adventego of techno-

head of the new commission for

nefer of technology in Stuttgart Is

or Johann Löhn, 46, who told

elt that success would be measur-

the projects designed for industry.

said in an interview: "Success is

Professor Löhn repeatedly stressed that he does not want his agancy to be part of the government bureaucraoy. It would be one of his main tasks to do away with red tups and decentralise.

Bid to help firms get to

grips with technology

He robuts critics and sceptles (primarily SPD) who have expressed fears that the new agency will simply add to the existing bureaucracy and that it will compete with existing institutions that fulfil the sama function:

He told Die Welt that he regarded his agency as a complement to the existing innovation counselling services of the chambars of commerce and industry.

coordination of all available and the craation of a "permanent information

He saes his task in the collection and

"The instant avallability of highly qualified experts is a major part of the overall concept here." "

Although he has only been in office for a faw months, Professor Lohn has hud extensive experience in the transfer of technology field, having been the rector of the Furtwangen Technical Academy where he created the unique "Furtwangen model" — which probe-bly pleyed e major role in bringing ubout his appointment.

Under this model, u professer cen be relieved of his teaching chores to enable him to work in industrial research and development.

One of the major udvantages of the Furtwangen model is that it involves no special cost.

Professor Löhn: "What it amounts to is that we cun swap lectures for technological work.

"The Industrial companies that benefit from the scheme foot the bill for the employment of another-lecturer to take the place of the one who has opted for industrial research."



Johann Löhn , . , 'I'm an early warning

Löhn said it was to the credit of Baden-Württemberg Prime Minister Lothar Spath (CDU) that the agency was created. He had realised that small and medium companies as well as universitles had e vested interest in the close interplay that exists in the field of new

The non-partisan Professor Löhn, who has close personal tles with Spath. suld Spath was prompted to establish the egency "because he wanted to go beyond n mere enalysis of new techno-

Whet Spath had in mind; is to "strengthen the trensfer of technology through un arruy of measures and make It u major part of govarnment policy."

Professor Löhn underseores the fact thut even before he was appointed to his present post the transfer of technology had functioned well in Germany's

He stresses the Importance of such e well-functioning transfer of technology cspecially in Baden-Württemberg because of thet stete's large number of smull und medium sized menufacturing

> Xing-Huo Kuo (Die Well, 3t March 1983)

group (30 per cent each). Another ten per cent is accounted for by other scien-

flooded with applications frem economics graduates, there is a shortage of good people says Schmidt Dorrenbach. He says universities disregard indus-

get chemists of a high enough standard. The proportion of academics in the company will continue to mise, isays Schmidt-Dorrenbach.

During his training period, the tyro executive can discuss his execer prospects and wishes when he or she wants to. The company is guided by the principle that only people who identify thomselves with its aims are motivated enough to have a future with it.

Henkel prefers to hire people it can

Training to the point where a person

becomes a usefui executive tekes ebeut

Sehmidt-Dorrenbach stresses that enybody who wants to become an executive should have led people before, for example in the boy scouts, e student organisation or a political group.

Another essentiel is at lesst one forelgn language. People who have studied nbroad have an edge.

The epplicant must be willing to relocate If neecssary. "It might sound like an Imposition," says Schmidt-Dorrenbach, "to ask people who already havo a family and a homo of their own to go to Nigeria or Indonesia or some ether place at the drop of a hat. But only people who are willing to give their utmost stand a chance of becoming execu-

Pay figures show it is worthwhile; o 28-year-old chemist fresh from university gcta a starting salary of DM65,000 a year and a 25-year-old business administration graduato cems about

The chemist can rise to DM 120,000 within five years.

salary is accounted for by performance beyond the actuel position held.

tRheinische Post, 2 April 1983t.

Front runners for the next decade

espite the recession, there are etill growth products and processes that will do well in the 1980s.

The Battelic Research Institute in Frankfurt has picked out ten of a list of 250 technologies that will have a key

They ara: robot/sensor technology, industrial nieterlals, surface technology, recycling processes, genetic engineering, computer-supported design and manufacture, biomass technology, telecommunications, energy storage and microprocessors.

Among the features of such key technologies are their bread range of possible application, social impact, rationalisation leading to higher productivity

logias prasent themselvas:

 Robot and sonaor technology influences manufacturing processes, making for sustained productivity increases end leading to new products.

• New industriel materials help solve ruw materials problems and open up new technical epplications, as for instance through weight reduction. This epplies, emong other things, to ceramics end specialised plastics.

 New surface technology processes make it possible to influence the surface properties of e variety of materiels.

 New recycling processes can convert such industriel waste es sludge and dust into new types of construction mate-

. Genetie engineering, which is part of biotechnology, will have its initial impact on modicine and pharmacouticals. In the long tarm it will olso bo used in egriculture for fertilising ond plent pretection.

 Cemputer-supported design uod menufecture is cooming at prosent with annual growth rates of 30 to 40 per

• Biemass technology is graduelly meking the use of new materials feest-

 Developments in telecommunica. tions will heve a major impact on tho branch networks of banks and shopping nttitudes. Telocommunications will olso change the structure of business operutions and provide opportunities for work to be done at homo.

• Energy storage will make the use of energy more economical.

 Microprocessors will lead to entirely new processes and products such as cheque cards complete with data storegc benks.

Conditions for the introduction end development of some of these technologies are better abroad than in Germany. Personnel computers, for Instance, are almost exclusively made abroad.

Hans Erhardt Schwerdtnor, a Battelle Institute staff member: "The provision new jobs will depend on the Innovative use of new technologies. It's up to us to decida whether these technologies will benefit our own or foreign compe-

Batteile institute studies involving Baden-Württemberg's industry show that by 1990 the number of new jobs created by new technologies will be outstripped by the redundancies these technologies created at the rate of 4,000 to 6,000 a year."

(Saarbrücker Zellung, 5 April 1983)

Tonstruction, the largest industry in Germany, is expected to do most of Construction industry expected tho pulling in the effort to get the econto pull the rest out According to the Bonn Housing Min-

Istry, an Increasa in construction demand by DM10m generates orders seme period in the previous year by 28 The employment effect of a DM im per cent across the board and by 57 per construction investment in the housing

cent in the housing sedter. ... sector is given as 24 jobs and in the The government investment subsidies have also led to improved demand in Following the worst post-war recesthe commercial sector. slon in the construction sector, the de-

But due to the financial problems of local governments, public sector orders mand has been rising again for the past

The general improvement in demand after years of decilno has led to a better use of capacities and increased productry, was initially sceptical towards indi-

in December and January, the hours worked in the actual construction industry were up 36 per cent against the same period in the previous year. Production rose by ten per cent.

Though construction was hampered by February's cold weather, the use of equipment and machinery capacities now stands at 56 per cenl, markedly

drop in the uso of machine and equipbetter than a year earlier. The improvement in the framework Insolvencies akyrocketed to 2,000 in conditiona has played a major role in helping construction.

Tho main elements here were lower interest rates, especially fer homo mortgages. Interest; rates in this sector have dropped by four per cent to about oight

per cent aince 1981 and the arrest ten The beneficial effect was further boosted by the slowdown in the rise of construction prices which in 1980 alone rose by len cention the land to

Road construction prices have gone down in the past couple of months: Major boosts have also come from a number of prometional measures by the Bonn government, such us improved depreciation provisions, interest subsidies und public sector construction prugremmes, - especially for low-income

New rentel laws favouring landlords have also lead to more construction investment by such classical investors as Insurance companies.

The government measures are expected to generate the construction of an additional 70,000 to 100,000 housing units between 11 1983 and 1985, safeguarding 140,000 to 200,000 jebs and

creating some new onos. 'As signs of recovery mount in most sectors of the construction industry, forecasts are becoming more positive.

'After a marked drop in the construction volume over the past two years, production is expected to rise by twu per cent in 1983.

Tho most important stimuli are expected from housing construction where planning permission and approved mortgages indicate a fairly steep rise In the construction of private homes.

Commercial housing construction is also likely to increase, so the the overall volume of housing construction could rise by four per cent after a five per cent decline in 1982.

The investment cubsidies, improved depreciation provisiona, the development of piped heating and the investments planned by the post office have tion is likely to continue to

truction apending.

carnings and due to the fact bloys 2,000 executives at all levels. tide of insolvencies is slewing to the global operation is

construction industry. But assuming an average pa

three per cent, the construction would receive an additional " due to the employers contribute the various social security funds. Chemists and business administra-

The Institute for Economick plementation of programmes und in Herlin expects growth of two te part in the government's decision-this year. Last year business des tips processes. Iwo per cent. Only public sector und road in small and medium sized compa-

(1982:-5.6 %) due to-budgen traints. This is particularly som

in the offing won't have an important fibased Henkel, says that neither

Moreover, the current round lective bargaining is not yet over the Dusseldonf alone, Herkel have in-

putting a DM2bn strain on the

Grantfurst Allege Staduates tepresent the largest

municipal projects that accord ow e job applicant shapes up at about 70 per cent of public scale the interview is the most importfactor in hiring junior menagement. As in most other branches deast in one leading chemicals com-

The use of production capacity demic marks nor the name of the uninot yet risen sufficiently saddle by is a major factor. Schmidt-Dorstli too many people on short ach is the company's chief personal make industry contemplate him dinator. Questions asked did not necessarily

Despite improved prespets with his specialised field. There Despite improved prespects with his specialised field. There construction industry and with his specialised field. There construction industry and with his subjected to an interrogation. The during the recession, many consider themselves overtake of the personnel department and there is also every likeline and attended by a representatill consider themselves overtake of the personnel department and there is also every likeline attended in the specialised more people will be laid off in the specialised attended in the specialised attended by a representation of the specialised more people will be laid off in the specialised attended by a representation for the specialised attended by a representation of the personnel department and the specialised attended by a representation of the specialised attended by a representation of the personnel department and the specialised attended by a representation of the personnel department and the specialised attended by a representation of the specialised attended by a representation of the personnel department and the specialised attended by a representation of the specialised at

sed this group of employees from ome 75 to 100 new executive traiasmployed every year. The number applicants far outstrips the vacan-

Interview more important than qualifications'

Though the personnel department is

Henkel is finding it more difficult to

irain rather than those who have alresdy been trained claowhered in United

DM50.000.

Up to 35 per cent of an executive's

Hans Overberg





Tha division of Europe, which play-L ed such a painful part in contributing toward the emergence and development of the European Community, is for the Germans, and for them only, niso a problem of national identity.

This was evident at an early stage: after the division of Germany and in the exciting disputes that marked the first years of the Federal Republic, especially the clashea between Konrad Adenauer and Kurt Schumacher.

Yet even today, when circumstonces have changed to such on extent, the problem recurs time ond again, just as it did in tha detente and poat-detente era of the 1970s and 1980s.

Tha national implications of German policy toward Europe are self-evident in policy on Berlin and in the special relationship with the GDR, which for Bonn must fundamentally be seen in moral and legal terms in connection with keeping tha Germun Question

But the Federal Republic is also in e special position when it comea to the increasingly topical question of Europe's

In respect of both its international political position and the international osaessment of the German problem the concept of a uniform foreign policy pursued by the European Community is of some significance.

Unlike other Western states, be they members of the European Community. the Council of Europe or Nato, which

hend. It is edited by:

PERSPECTIVE

Divided Germany lives with a political ambivalence

extenda beyond Europe, the Federal Republic is Invariably vitally affected.

It is vitally affected as soon as a foreign policy role for Europe is as much as discussed os a further consequence of Europeon integration, let alone in ony way inplemented.

Tha issue has most recently orisen in connection with upsets in tha relotionship between Europe and tha United States, but also on the Middle Eost or trade with the East Bloc.

There are three moin reasona why the subject is of such vitol importance to

I. The division of Germany, inseparably linked with the post-war order in Europe ond the balanca of the status quo in world affairs, rules out consistent national foreign policies by either West or East Germany, neither of which are in a position to pursue them.

2. Control over tha German problem, which was a crucial concern of nll powers after the Second World War, has been resolved by means of integration in internetional bodies.

One of the ideas behind the European Coal ond Steel Community was to transform negotive into positive control, and this integration has led to a special International disposition or national self-restraint in Germon foreign and military policles.

From the Berlin Question, which is one for the Allies, to the problem of

(nuclesr) armament, Germun policies ramain dependent on international considerotions end suprenutional Integm-

3. The Federal Republic has gained increasing Importance, but ut the same time dual stotahood has been consolidoted ond the GDR hua guinad worldwide recognition beyond tha fromework of tha East Bloc and of enforced integrotion in Eostern Europe.

Between them these fectors have, eapacially over the past few years, ruised the issua of how capable West Germony is of action and, specifically, how much actual power it wields and what power politics it is in a position to pursue both inside and outside the Euro-

These issues have geined strikingly in intensity and urgency, in respect of both economic, militory and foreign policies.

One naeds only to recall the port Helmut Schmidt pluyed et Western summit conferences, the port played by West German detente policy in the development of Enst-West ties and the economic weight pulled by Bonn in North-South ties.

The problem of e European-integrated foreign policy is, in the circumstantces, of grenter importance to the Germans then to eny other country that still enjoys unbroken nution-statehand and is not persistently suspected of revisionism or of power politics old or new.

These are suspicions that can be resarrected time and agula whenever German policies grow inconvenient to its

Thay can also be resurrected whenever Germany's role in sufeguarding und stubilising the West is to he undermined, as recent Soviet offers and pressare in connection with natural gas and urmaments have shown.

So much for the accusation, aften heard, that it is all very well for the Gerniuns to talk when they have visions nf trunscending nation-stele policies and leaving behind General de Caulle's Europe of fatherlands, which elso huppens to be a Europe of nations.

True, divided Germeny stends alone (alongside Korea) beyond the bounds of nation-state normelity that is still the rule in world effeirs.

But there is also another side to the coin, one that hes proved a problem for West German policles ever since the daya of Konrad Adenauer.

German polleles are at odds with the demand for national reunification. Every time German foreign policy is subordinated to aupranetional considertions all-Germon policy is subjected to

So for Germany too the relationship

Germeny too hes to forgo its national idantity whenever nation-state foreign policy is relativised and the concept of individual state aovereignty is challeng-

This frequently happens in the conlext of overlapping tendencies in international politics and the confrontation between social and political systems and their values.

Behind It there the the worldwide clash between democracy end dictatorTHE ENVIRONMENT

esperate hunt for 'missing' poison: those who know where it is won't say

nty one drums of dloxin, the point that contamineted the town of in northern Itoly in 1976, have peared" somewhere in Europe. neople know what hes happenhe drums. But they era not soy-Most people are now wondering strong commercial interests how weak, by contrast, govarnproblem of a final repository

ic wate containing dioxin is one

enly interests both the euthoritles

the public," the Swiss chemicals

facturer Hoffmann-La Roche has

We," the stotement continued,

A borderlina case,

ship, a clash that overides in y spreciate this concern." Well it national power politics.

This fundamental state of an the missing drums in the find which there has been no char yets belong, the major decisions taken in the following and the subsidiory Gibrall of the 1940s is increased. half of the 1940s is increasing dan, of Geneva, is the owner of Iccalled into question as one pres, the company responsible for the hands over to another. immental tragedy in Seveso und

Illusions old and new about the missing drums of dioxin. ble Third Way or alternative to the years ugo, on 10 July 1976, uny's (and Europe's) ties with the exploded at a Seveso factory refuse to be guided by the pare the basic ingredient for deodo-and lessons to be learnt from a sprays was being mixed. About two nal and appearement policie drams of dioxin escaped. 1930s and 1940s

Attempts are being made by tople and the countryside, in toxic and right-wing extremists to make powder. People suffered from movements until movements oun complaints and lifelong disfigurecivilisation to revive German lism and upset the appleant commitment to the West.

To some extent this is what ikure in the peace movement.

In effect if is nothing month version to the fateful era of me power padities, which still prothe world at large.

Only in Western Europe by superseded by a supranationity comperation and integration the fully is the shape of things to con-

What goes in the guise (old as of neutral, national and peace) in reality a threat to peace, of for the Germans.

Only within the frameworks nutional policies, not tu menti rity system that imposes defini on Soviet supremacy in Europs German Question be kent opti-

As for the past three and a b ndes the German Question have any Immediate prosped sulved, but ut least it is still

Freedom und democracy h maintained at least in West 6 leaving hupes that the powerd tion of the free world will con wield its effect.

The European nation-state exaggerated view of autonomy.[7] man version of which came tustgrophic cropper, may, 2 Czempiel put it, he merely and result of history.

It may be worth keeping. idering and in need of reflet quote Czempiel again, but it is haps, the telos, or completion

Freedom, peace ond the of furce are supreme values of that are most likely to be amind thin an international framework

Kurl Dietrich Bo (1)as Parlament, 3 He



ment by sorea and ulcers. New-born babies were disfigured. Tha chemlats took tha aama attitude

then that they have dona this time. They knew nothing, aaw nothing, smelt nothing and were at pains to emphasise that there was nothing aeriously amiss.

No-one was evacuated until the poison started to have en effect. That was not until 17 days after the leak.

For six years the ttalians were left holding the baby: 41 drums of toxic waste consisting of 300 grams of dioxin ond 2.2 tonnes of mud and sand from

Then the first moves were made that led to their "disuppeorance." Thay hegan with La Roche discreetly requesting a Mannesmuna subsidiary in Italy to help.

The Munnesmann subsidiory got in touch with a one-mnu Swiss firm indirectly associated with La Roche that made contact with a French road haulier with whom it was on good terms.

The French hauller declared the contents of the drums as TCDD, dioxin's proper Lutin ubbreviation, und drove them over the border into Fronce.

The customs officers falled to smell a

rat. The truckload was accompanied by Lulgi Noe, the Italian senator who chaired the Seveao commission of in-

Once the corgo woa over tha border he doubtless breathed a sigh of relief. Italy was rid of the poison. Unfortunately, that was the last anyone aaw of

No-one has any idea (or admits to having any idea) of its whereabouts, but that has not prevented it from making headline news.

People are worried. The French, tipped off by Greenpeace, have located the truckload's papers. At the time of writing they have held the hauller in prison for a fortnight, but he refuses to suy where he took the drums.

Hoffmann-La Roche huve had plenty to any on the aubject but the fact remoins that no-one is letting on where the drums ere.

They may be well and truly buried in a quarry somewhere in Europe. They may hove been incinerated. They may he in France or have been dumped ut Schönberg In the GDR.

They may he in Hesse or in Schleswig-Holstein. Governments hotly deny any such ellegations, while everyone concerned is tightlipped.

No-one hos the drums ond those who did hondle it are not soying.

Bonn Interior Minister Friedrich Zimmermann is doubtless worried, and not without justification, that the public will feel talk of environmental protectiun is a lunghing stock.

He is bound to be worried about his

own reputation as the Cubinet Minister responsible for environmental affairs.

Having said that European governments eannot sllow themselves to be dealt with in this way, he cuts e helpless figure in comparison with the gigantic chemical corporations and their many smoll-fry aides.

Herr Zimmermann's meuns of checking ahlpment and storage of "special wasta" such ss highly toxic dloxin heve

been ahown up as paper tigers. European Community guidelines on toxic and dangerous waste have been in force for five years but they are only as good as the way in which they ere en-

The law es it stands in Germany, the Weste Disposal Act, is fine. The only drawback is that its writ only extends to the German border, which might possibly be where the missing drums gave the authorities the slip.

The provisions of the Waste Disposal Act, it seems, do not apply to toxic waste that is merely in transit.

So the GDR, which is so keen to earn foreign exchange, is strongly suspected of having taken delivery of the drums in transit vio the Federal Republic. But it strongly denies the charge.

tt has taken the missing 41 drums to show who is who in Europe. Commercial interests are nll-powerful; governments ara powerless.

Social Democrat Volker Houff, a former Bonn Research and Transport Minister, has the emphusis right in his question tabled in the Bundastog.

In it he refers to both waste disposal and waste prevention. Would it not be sintpler just to bun the manufacture and use of substances such as dioxin?

In Germony it is used in wood preservotives and has been outhorised until 1985 by the Federal Henlth Office for further use in weedkillers.

So it is in daily killer use, but do we Huns Ehnert

North Sea fleet poorly equipped to handle any oil slick

erman companies and the Bonn Grovernment are keen to do what they can to help mop up the gignntic oil slick in the Persian Gulf.

But they are poorly equipped to cope with any serious oll pollution even at home on the North Sea coast. A mere three mop-up ships are ovallable.

One is the Thor, besed in Wilhelmsheven, the North Sea oll terminal. It is 25 metres long and eight metres wide,



except when it is opened like a jackknife to mop up oil.

It is then 30 metres wide and the sarface carpet of oll and water is pumped

The weter is then pumped out of the tanks, leaving the oil for disposel. But experts feel the Thor, which is privately. owned, is not large enough to sail to the Gulf and back without andue risk.

The OESK I, e Caxhaven-based catamaran, is felt to be totally unsuitable for thia purpose because it can only be used in port or immediately off-shore.

Besides, Its capocity is inadequate. It recently took five days to mop up a mere three lonnas of oil.

for sailing to the Persian Gulf Is the

Scharhörn, u former 840-grt supply ship bought in December 1980 and fitted out with sweeping arms.

These arms are 12 metres long and reach out from the side of the ship tn tuke on water and oil for pumping into the ship's tanks,

Even if it were agreed Inprinciple to send the Scharhorn out to the Middle East a host of details would need to be settled before sailing.

The decision would need to be approved by e coordinating committee set up to supervise operations along the

Coaat are shared, with Bonn paying 50 per cent Lower Saxony 25 per cent, Schleswig-Holstein 18 per cent, Hamburg five per cent and Bremen two per

Lower Saxony is evidently already in environmental experts have mixed feel-

They feel it might be a welcome opportunity of putting their facilities to the test in a large-scale emergency and seeing whether a ship of thia kind is of any reel use in such circumstances. But at the same time there might be an oll: slick in the North Sea while the ship is away In the Middle East, leaving Germany unable to cope with the pollution. Gerhard Pahl is the most experienced

Conlinued on page 10

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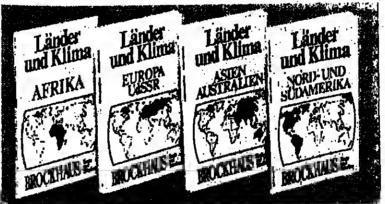
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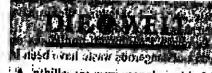
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ZOOLOGY

Lots of tiny problems in filling in the ant census



nthills are very popular with for-esters. Ants car office insects and are specially bred to do the joh in larger

'Zoologists have for years kept an eye on them: ss textbook examples of social Insects, but scientists are still only beglaning lo'understand them.

Above all, they know very little about how ant society works, and oddly enough the experts know least about the commonest, most widespread and conspicuous variety.

It is the red ant, which builds anthills up to two metres tall, and the red ants are out in force right now sunning themselves near their hills.

Wilizburg ontomologist Klaus Horstmann is the first scientisl ever to have carried out a reliable census of an ant-

The population of an anthill, it seems, can be well over a million.

Scientists have been trying for over a century to count the number of ants in an anthill. They ususly dug the hill up and counted the number of ants inside.

Another approach is to take samples from the dome of the hill or from tho paths the ants use from the anthill to nearby sources of foed.

They include paths to trees where the ants tend colonies of greenfly that provide a regular supply of honeydew.

The ants sre such good greenfly farmets that forest beekeopers find honey yields are much higher in areas with a dense population of red ant colonics,

Their honey comes from the honeydew secreted by greenflies, the honeydow that is the reason why the ants take such care looking after them.

Using these conventional methods of ont-counting ant colonies have been found to number from several hundred to over 100,000 insects.

Anthills populated by red ants were felt, to have populations of up to 140,000. But these figures have alwoys seemed very much on the low side.

Thoro can be little doubt that there are more red anta per anthill than any other variety, with the possible exception of the Alpine ant, which occurs at altitudes of about 800 metres and high-

Dr Horstmann recently carried out a detailed consus of red ants in an area. near Schweinfurt where red ants have been investigated for some time.

...He used all manner of new methods, aking into account everything that is so far known about the social and habitational behaviour of the anti-

ants, for instance, only works outside, collecting food. Others only work insido the anthill looking after the queens, of which there can be over 1,000 agency sparts conduct to should

Inside the anthill the insects are by no moans evenly distributed, They are mainly found in specific living quartors. the exact size of which is not yet exactly

There are also areas in anthills of this size where the temperatures yary consis dorably, as they have to if young ants are to be brought up in ideal conditions. In the outer soctions temperatures are

between 16 and 20 degrees centlgrado in the hot season. They are where tho eggs are slored until larvae halch from

The Isrvae need temperatures of about 21 degrees or over if they are to grow properly, and these higher temparatures are to be found in the interior of

When the larvae turn into chrysalises (from which the insact finsly hatches) the temperature must be even higher! preferably between 28 and 30 degrees.

Temperatures in this tange are maintained in a small core of the anthill by means of heat transfer from the metabolism of worker ants.

Both outside and inside ants must be counted if an anihili census is to be reasonably accurate. So you have to know, for instance, when the outside ants are

You also need to know what proporllon of the lotal population they make up and the population density in the various lemperature zones of the anthill.

Dr Horstmann doveloped new methods to get at the facts. He designed soft, perforated PVC drawers that were Inserted Into the anthill before the ants started rebuilding it in spring.

The ants used them, and in summer when they were in full use as housing units they were opened to count numbers in various sections of tha hill; . . !:

A thousand anta and time were marked and spread throughout the anthill. A fow days later 1,000 more were cuught ond marked.

From the number that had been marked the first time round inferences ware drawn as to the total population of lhe anthill

Tho ants tried to hoodwink the census by nibbling the paint from euch other's bocks, but enough remeined fur long enough to urrive ot conclusions.

The count of marked outside worker onts permitted conclusions as to their number in relation to the lotal populution and their average working hours per day.

In the course of a year the ants supply the colony, with alx million prey and nearly 160, litres of honeydew. Oddly. enough, the caloria count of the honoydew is three times that of the insects they bring back of a loan word and in a

our rati Continued from page 9 to 21 if

private businessman in Hamburg whon

it comes to mopping up oil sileks. He

helped to mop up oll-loaked by the tan-

kor Afran Zenith in the port of Ham-

He is extremely sceptical about what

Germany can do to lend a hand in tho

Persian Guiff : (the hot of the transport

We all talk in glowing terms about

the facilities we have, he says, but whan

the sheikhs see what we really hive they

willistone us to death! or determine the

Republic of Germany, he saya, from

mep-up ships to so-called overflow

Equipment available in the Federal

burg in 1981, 11 1 199, 199, 199

Wilhelm Denker (Die Welt, 9 April (983)



Mother and child doing wall,

one calf a year at most.

The number of affspring my

increased by transferring week

No bull: East Indian ox born a synonym for the unexpected and extraordinary that is incompatible Bavarian foster mother

Bovarian cow gave birth to a han-A teng, un East Indian species of wild ox, on 21 March. It mey well be a day

No-one knows whether the cow was surprised as she licked her offspring clean. Cows seldom know nowadays who the fathers of their ealves are, but this was o special case.

This purticulur cow was not even the banteng cell's mother. She belongs tu un entirely different species.

The idea was that of Wulfgang Lainpeter of the animal husbandry depurtment ut Munich University faculty uf veterinory medicine. He is the first man to transplant, by

non-operational menns, embryos frum one species of eattle to unuther und have tham go through pregnuncy in the womb of a stronge mother.

The staff al Hollabrunn Zou, Munich, hud no difficulty in deciding on a name for the colf: E.T., short for embryo

Only about 800 to 1,000 banteng cottle still live in their natural habitat, the forests of South-East Asia. They are the most colourful cattle there are both in colour combinations and patterns.

The bull and the cow are as different in appearance as in the bird world. He has dark-brown to brownish-block fur and distinctive white fetlocks and calves. She is beige-red.

skimmers, slands little chance of t

tic slick,

bil per tanker.

very effective in handling such a gigan-

The only really promising prospect

he can see is to commandeer the many

If they were to be pumped full of oil

and water about two per cent of oil

would remain on board after the water

At 100,000 tonnes a time, which

that should account for 2,000 tonnes of

Thomas Wolgasi

(Magnhelmer Morgen, 12 April 1983)

had been pumped out again.

supertankers mothballed in the Persian

Mopping up oil spillages

largest aurviving wild ox.

transfer will prove a successful commansurate with his genius—que for ensuring the survival at the denied him. endangered species,

nieh Zoo, would very much jile an increase in the number of would be no trouble for a supertanker,

The Przewalski horse is in species of wild horse. There in

Annelies Furthmay

THE ARTS

Von Karajan: ambitions still to be fulfilled

erbert von Kerajen, who once Festivel and the reopening of the Bay-described conducting music us the routh Festivel. d's mest beautiful profession,"

has described feeing his orchesion in hand, as "the acme of hap-" - provided the musicians give ectionist what he expects of perfection;

as far back os 1938, after he had icted Wagner's Tristan and Isolde, minned tha label. Wunder Karamiracle Karajan) on him. The label suck, and von Karajan does not

of pre-war critic might not have slithst wrong, provided one dctifies the term "miracle," taking it

in fact, everything about this son of a litturg surgeon, his career and the efhe has had on the music world, is

Buntengs are dying out in the began studying music at the uge They carry their young for roution. And by the time he was ten he and a half months, which out his first public performance as a

Many small herds in zoos was Bernhurd Paumgartner, the diugeing animls that have not carried of the Salzburg Moznrteum, whu gasped that von Kurajun's idea of Older hanteng cows can sale occuld not be realised with two lised. Their overies product and a pluno but enly with an or-

bryo fails in tuke root in the sale advised vnn Karajan tu become a uctor. He did, und later called it best piece of advice ever given

bryos to u young and fertile the consequences of the advice were cow that undergues the pregame reaching both for you Karning and Tho banteng cow from which world of music.

liryus were taken was given en interest the conductor tackles, he

liryus were taken was given at the conductor tackles, he mones in her fodder before the state it thoroughly, with a perfectioneut. Su she produced not one has drive, with indomitable perseve-30 ova.

The week-old fertilised eggs regist plunding his campaign.

copically small cells, were at fore opting for inusic once and for from the cow by the vet.

At the same time us the base regineering in Vienna; and he has to was fed extra hormones so was reds retained a strong affinity for all vorion domestic cow to ensure the technical, mucous membranes of their reds technical, mucous membranes of their reds such new media as television.

This is extremely important to and the most up-to-date recording the host-cow must have at least rechnologies. It also explains his factory a home for the ovanter of fast cars, bouts and oircraft.

factory a home for the ovum and of fast cars, bouts and oircraft.

on Ksrajan is probably the world's The vet injected the embryod 75-year-old to be preparing to take wombs of vorious host-come licopter pilot's licence.

not perform an operation as the probably not wrong to say that

In New York two years ago.

There the vels transpished technician — though technicians bryos in a lengthy operation been known to miscalculate.

womb of a domestic black to be of yon Kurajan's miscalculations

cow. The gaur, a species of or his joining the Nazl Party at an ing some of the mountain in the Nazl era, it caused him all rgest surviving wild ox.

of trouble after the war when top
li remains to be seen whether thous in the world of music — posi-

ndangered species.
There are substantial and 1947 he was put in charge of Henning Wiesner, the director then second rate Wiener Symphoni-

He has always fait the need to collect beautiful things. As a schoolboy he was Milin a short time, he turned il from Interested in first editions of famous locre into one of the best. books. Ms provided him with a stepping

" He is 57 and was born in Kobienz. he for a resumed rise to the top. He His family owned a chalk factory, He sequently conducted in Salzburg, read law at Mainz University but soon switched to art history and began col-Die Zeit In London, Berlin, Covent Carlecting works of art.

After the death of Wilhelm Furt-

But even this position, then one of

Something - some demon perhaps

- drove him to seak more laurels. He

became the director of the Salzburg

Festivals, the Vienna State Operu und

the German section of Milan's - Lu

positions of power in the recording stu-

dios of TV stations and record compo-

nies. He staged operas and gave guest

Maestro von Karajan thus became u

maestrissimo, a musical emperor and a

major economic factor for the recording

industry with more than 700 recordings

Those were the heady duys of expan-

sion when critics occused him of com-

plicity in a drive to cummercialise

. Von Karajun sees it differently. For

him, music is a messaga to be teken to

the people - its muny people as possi-

ble. And it is for this reason that he is

New Year's Eve concert of the Berlin

Bhilharmunic he conducted in 1977 was

nttanded by o faw thousand people nt

tection of art of all kinds and periods,

Over the years his collection itas be-

He once described it as o part of him-

cume the largest private collection in

self ond certainly regards it as a social

obligation extending far beyond the

constitutional obligations property ow-

But he also looks on it as room for

manoeuvre in the power game and u

· Successful men who have no children

of their own are often keen on other

means of making their names live on,

Ludwig, like many others, is a freeman of cities and the holder of honorary de-

grees. He is even an honorary professor.

named after him. When he presents mu-

saums with large parts of his collection

he stipulates that the museum must be

There are three museums already, in

Aachen and Cologne, that bear his

But his speciality is having museums

means of sutisfying personal ambition.

Germany.

nership entolls.

renamed.

name.

from the Ancient World to the 1980s.

Fic frequently points to the fuct that ii

so intarested in the new mediu.

to his credit by the end of the 1970s.

performences world-wide.

music for personul gain.

He also strengthened still further his

wängler, the Berlin Philharmonic Or-

chestra elected him its chief conductor

the most coveted, was not enough.

"Had I wanted te convey the message to that number ef people in o concert hell, I would have had to conduct for three lifetimes - evening ofter even-

best; but that the music reached more

than 100 million via television.

This is exactly hew many people see it, especially the world-wide ven Karaian cemmunity.

Those who make up this cemmunity nro fascinated by the gracefully wiry man who alweys conducts with closed eyes for the sake of concentration. These people have become addicted

to what can only be called the speciel Karajen Sound which the Berlin Philharmonic permits him to coex out of it more pstiently than any other orchestro. The orchestra members have long

guored the fact that the sensualism of his interpretation is not necessarily the key with which to open all musical Gardens of Eden.

When conducting Bach, Mozart, Beethoven and Brahms, von Karsjan frequently skims over tha deeper layers of music - though with enchanting beau-

Changed and, os he himself ssys, cleansed by several severe illnesses, von Karajan now readily concedes this. He now calls the frenzy with which he jetted from one music metropolls to another insonity. He doesn't do it eny

In a recent interview with the illustrated weekly Stern, he odmits that his Interpretations had been too much al fresco and that much of whot he did lacked depth.

But - puradoxically - he also defends the integrity of his music against his own followers who, having succombed to his charisma, long contented themselves with the calculated technical perfection of you Karajan auphony.

Turned medicerity into excellence... Horbort von Kersjan,

He meant it when he said that his illnesses hed cleansed him, and he ahould be taken seriously. He had learned to be sparing with his energy, and he now pays more attentien to the deeper meaning than to the surface lustre.

(Photo: Deutsche Grammophon

He now more frequently succeeds in penetrating to the innermost core of a piece of music. This applies not only to Bruckner to whom he has always had an affinity, and not only to Wagner, whose imperious romanticism has always struck a chord with him.

Nor does it apply only to Sibelius, it also applies to Gustov Muhler, into whose works he started delving in eurnest o fcw years ego.

Herbert von Karajan fears that he might run out of time to conduct and record ell of Mahler's symphonics: five are still to be done.

The music world hopes that he will uchieve this goal.

Hellmut Kotschenfeuther (Der Tagesspiegel, 3 April 1983)

Anchen choculate innufucturer Peter Ludwig has suld a collection Getty museum of thout 200 mediteval manuscripts to buys DM 100m the J. Paul Cletty Museum in Malihu, fite price has not been disclosed, but

thu value of the collection is estimated manuscripts at DM100th: Ludwig also owns un extensive enl-



Pator Ludwig ... substitute for chil-(Photo: arigine Friedrich)

Just after the war he felt o sensation. of oxcitement to be able to buy works of art for oneself. He was already interested in contemporary art and wrote a PhD theses on Picasso,

But his personal preference was for the Expressionists - until they were priced even out of hia market.

At university he met his wife-to-be. Irene, who was heir to one of the largost family firms in the Rhineland.

His wife shared his interest in collect-

ing, and they both began, eurefully counting the cost, in buy works of art they liked; from Greck vuses to Delft

But the cemeratone of his enormous collection, which is nuw housed in museums between Poris und Dresden (but mainly in Auchen und Cologne), continived us ho saw it to be modern art.

Contingry to the generally held view. ho is convinced that people are only ca-pable of o considered judgement on works of art and artists of their own ge-

But he wants to influence orts policy ond to force the authorities to join forces with him.

He has been insensitive to the difficulties the bureaucratic machine has in reaching decisions and has failed to appreciete constitutional reservotions. He locked patience.

As a result his good intantions soon earned him more criticism then praise.
He is piled by the treatment he has been given by the media.

He has been inordinately upset since scrapping plans for s Ludwig Foundation last summer.

But it will not have been vengeance that prompted him to sell his most priceloss treasures, his collection of mediaeval manuscripts, to the Getty Museum in California and go back on his driginal intentions.

Financial considerations will doubtlass have been paramount. He needs to raise funds for his firm that will later benefit an entirely private Ludwig Foundation.

But before this happens he will be able to open a new museum in Cologne that is currently under construction. Werner Schulze-Reimpell

(Stuttgarter Zeitung, 19 March (983)

rankfurt now has a Charlle Chaplin museum. It comprises about 5,500 pleces and 350 books assembled by a Darmstadt engineer, Wilhelm Staudin-

It is ironic that Frankfurt is spending more than DM100m on a museum centre on the south bank of the River Main yet possibly the most original museum of all is costing it nothing.

The Chaplin museum is in where tho city's first post-war film club was housed. Film historian Paul Sauerlaender kept his film archives in this building. He died two years ago and Frankfurt bought the contents for the proposed Corman film museum.

This made room for the Chaplin col-

It costs nothing to go into the 50year-old villa in Eschershelm, a Frankfurt suburb. It is now the city's smallest and cosiest museum.

The little man with the eyes of a child peering out from beneath a bowler hat is presented lovingly and with attention

Hls distinctivo moustache, his worn and baggy trousers, his old shoes and his cano: the cane that served the groatest comic genius of the century as a magic wand.

Chapiln was a tragicomic screen hero everyone, young and old, rich and poor, understood and loved: not Charlle tho man but Charllo the artificisi character his inventor spent decades perfecting.

Here in Frankfurt the screen character is still very much alive and not just administered by the men who look after

They are Frank Sauorlaender, a relotive of the film historian's, and Wilhelm Staudinger, the 40-year-old collector.

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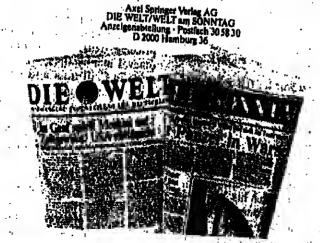
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THE CINEMA

Modern Times, old memories: Charlie Chaplin in Frankfurt

In 1977 agod 88.

showcases of sheet music.

duet and eut his own footuge.

The 350 books about Chaplin are laid out on open shelves in the gaily-coloured alcovo of an art nouveau window. They are an Irresistible invitation to

Among them is a Belgian PhD thesis on Chaplin, comics, children's books and books in languages from an far afield as China

Oac striking exhibit is a screenplsy by poct Ivan Goll illustrated by Fornand Leger. There are also Chaplin cartoons by Frans Masercel.

The walls are lined with photos, programmes and cover pages of international newspapors and magazines foaturing Chaplin.

Above all there are posters. Staudinger bought one of the most recent additions to his collection about a year ago

Chaplin is making a major comeback In mainland China, Interest is also being shown in the Soviet Union.

Downstairs there is a vest-pocket cinema seating 25 where sll available Chaplin films can be seen.

They range from Making A Living, his earliest short film dating back to 1914, to A King in New York, a fulllength film made in 1957.

By then Chaplin had already been living for four years on the shores of Lako Geneva in Switzerland.

1982, and there was plenty to see. Exhibits come from a film library

prints on loan from Munich.

It was opened on 30 November 1963, nearly 20 years ago. In its first year 7,600 cinemagoers cannot reolly be said to have flocked to the 150 performun-

rely solely on the museum's own stock of prints, Patalas says, "If we found we couldn't poy to hire films,"

He has since had up to DM200,000 o contribution towards museum f

"We now have shows daily," he says with satisfaction, "and in summer there la a special programme that has done

. By the beginning of this year average attendance was up to 130 per showing; 165 is a full house, which is virtually Impossible in o city like Munich which

itially the museum bought screenploys, still photos and other documents, which

Effigios of Cherlie Cheri around: life-sized in cardba smiling miniature in marzin

He can be burnt as a School newspapers: insight dunce as a string pupper, ber ed as a jumping jack, was a cal toy and play the them Modern Times as a music ber

packs of cards, coffee capter should take a look at school newstec shirts and landges, salt mers, ssys Björn Engholm, former m Education Minister.

Standinger bought the healt is one way of getting at least a ge-collection at fice markets a stildes of what young people think. world and in junk and ansa one srticle wants to be educational. from Japun to the United Sala entitled "Who Was Thomas Alva

The result is the unusual person?" and is illustrated by the leftist an unusual hobby, a collection conist Gerhard Scyfried.

In tribute to the man wenter at snother nowspaper, an article dersch called the most may be the destructive headline "No Fudian the world has ever sea. In presents some constructive and hivo ideas on the suicide of a stu-

Munich museum's unrival herica's arms policy. German classics collection students considers Important.

unich's film museum isn't reully a Municins in museum of all. It is o chiematheque, says curator Enno Potulas, because it shows films. However it was called a museum because that's what tradition demanded.

After 40 years in films he left the

Ho dled in Vevoy, on Luke Genevil,

Down in the smaller and more inti-

mate rooms of the Frankfurt museum

you can seen Chaplin's harmonium and

Charlle was not just an actor and di-

rector; he also composed his own film

musle and preferred to sing, dance, con-

With a harmonlum like this one, a

notice explains, Chaplin worked up the

right atmosphere for making his films.

United States in 1953 after having hoen

accused by McCnrthyites of being it

A record-brenking 65,000 people visited the museum, which is housed in the municipal museum buildings, in

consisting of 800 prints, including rare items such as 100 early Russian films.

There can hardly be u collection to rival it for its range and quality of Germun classies, and hardly u retrospective of German films abroad is held without

The museum has o unique collection of all Hitchcock's films, including all the 20 TV films he dirocted,

coa; the average attendance was 51.

This year the entire programme could

If snyone is Interested in seasons of films by Joan Eustache, Pier Paolo Pasolini and Marcel Pagnol, Munich is the place for them this year. One print in three will be taken from the museum's own archives.

When Patalas took over ot the museum 10 years ago his annual budget included DM30,000 for buying films und DM30,000 for showing them.

year for buying films, while Munich's has increased fourfold.

A decade ago film showings averaged less than one a day. The annual number has increased from 22 to nearly 800.

well.

has so many elnemas,

"We just buy films," Patalas says, In-

uside for catalogues or a house

urchivist, two film restorers and

He regrets not being able 10

financial outlook seems unlike

He would also dearly like

more attention to slient file

especially as the prices he half

prints have reached astron

portions. Hanns-Jochen M.

(Aligenieine Zeitung Meist

attention to publicity, especial

tionists.

Instead Patalas has on his

is what is planned by the General students. The question is: can stuMuseum in Frunkfurt.

The Frankfurt museum is beingted and put forward views the
next year.

Putulus decided that block Pillory them. Teachers are no idols
specialise. It was the only store heaven. You ore a power — a
archives and institutions was all one today and a bigger one toput any attention to the muse attaw," Kurt Tucholsky told tha ediPrints are bought for store of a banned student nowspaper in Prints are bought for slotte of a banned student newspaper in

ago no-one was really into that even the support of Tucholsky prints of the new wave German other well known writers did not it was Patalus who embatish the young editor from being exventure, heginning by college of from school just before graduately what were then filters fire with the prints of the filters from school just before graduately what were then filters fire with the filters from school just before graduately what were then filters fire with the filters fire when the filters fire were the filters fire with the filters fire when the filters fire were the filters fi

hy what were then fringe dies .

ns Schroeter, Prannielm and Fident newspapers in the immediate
lie usked Schlöndorff to me twar era were modelled on Ameri-

clean print of Young Tolks the examples and dealt primarily with was keen in have a spoiles that school events. Things did not such a major film, and only the letter Chancellor Konrad AdeAnother field in which have wroto to the editors of one newscialises is international file the gives an idea; "You should steer from Renoir to Chaplin. The prof day-to-day polities, it is onough has 150 films in stock that the perfenced men and women deal this category and its curator that this category and its curator that this comewhat stold optime.

ner have 500 or 1,000.

Trends, directors and generated to so end in the late 1960s and then be featured in a wide rate of 1970s when secondary school stuther that the speciality is Garage seized upon such controversial tosics, such as Ernst Lubitsch of the Vietnam War, sex, drugs and Lang. Reconstructing prints of draft. This was also the time when major classics is an important the day started using the newsthe museum's work.

he same paper also has the usual

plaints about drink vending mach-

In painstaking detail as the resident authority and the faculty.

possible (and as good as student press dropped out of the together.

The first complaints against the resident press dropped out of the together.

The cinema itself is not give the movement of today has shifted its attention in striking o balsact vitles away from school and only showing films and collecting to of them are roffeeted in the sluhas quadrophonic stereo. Class the title description of the sluhas quadrophonic stereo. Class the title description of the sluhas quadrophonic stereo. and projectors for silent films this does not make the studen The emphasis is on the best sinsignificant. The 1,300 or so infor sound and vision. No most a total eleculation of three million

- anything but a negligible is means that these papers en at longer Intervals - reach as my resders as the commercial youth with Brave in the vanguard.

at the 11,000 young editors, mostly the upper grades of secondary ool, are nevertheless an ephemeral

last scientifie study of the stupress, made by the Media Institute

into youthful minds Churlic is on matchous, aybody who wants to know what lighters und packets, istick makes secondary school students was to "raise the social consciousness of work and supresent its interests." of youth and represent its interests."

An opinion survey among the roadors showed that they not only wanted the papers to guard their interests; they also wanted thom to help them cope with various problems a young person's life brings with It.

This blond of political information and personal problems (friendship, sex, worry about the future) is still typical of today's student presa.

One thing that is defunct now is the student press in which the principal took the ultimate responsibility and which only occasionally mildly mocked the teachers, with the student body as a whole still regarding itself as part of tho "school family."

Today's student press is more concerned with the outside world and such subjects as orms polloy and the peace movement, which are now dealt with by virtually all of these papors.

The education reform, along with the teacher shortsge, the university entrance restrictions and youth unemployment have created problems that can no longer be settled within the school it-

This trend is reflected in the supra-reglonal student papers. They are published by the atudents of several schools, have a lorgo editorial staff and circulation ond corresponding advertising re-

There is no shortage of now ideas. For instance, five editorial offices in Darmstadt joined forces to publish what they eall u "newspoper within the newspaper," u supplement added to the individual schools' papers.

The young oditors are less dependent

on the toleronce of their own schools. This naturally leads to more conflicts with their principals. The principals have the right to stop the distribution of the paper on school premises should they consider that an article or u cartoon is harmful to the teochers' Imago or hold that the paper violates certain

School laws in the individuol states differ widoly regarding the rights of principals to Interforo with the atudent

Hamburg student papers hove to be presented to the principal for approval two days bafore distribution. During that period the principal can decido whether to give the green or the red

Bavarian students must present their copy before it la printed because atudent papers in that state are considered belonging to the school."

"The decision on whether to bar or permit the distribution of any given lesue of the paper is largely a question of the principal's personality and attitudo and hence arbitrary," say Hamburg educationalists Ulrike Friodrich and Poter Klug, who act as advisers to student editors.

Criticism of teachers and sex are the most important sources of conflict here. Some principals are extremely sensitive to anything they might consider a

personal slight. One Munich principal deleted the caption of a photograph showing the faculty. The caption read: "Buy faculty photos for a lifelong laugh" and was



meant to raise money for Indian or-

most students find that the principal's personal view of morality becomes the Imate eriterion.

Most cases of censorship that have come to light lately concerned this more or less taboo area.

A student newspaper in Heldelberg was stopped from being sold because of an article on contraceptives. The information on which the articlo was based had mostly been gathered from an information sheet published by the Bonn Ministry of Family Affairs entitled "There's No Noed for Shotgun Marria-

The principal's docision was upheld in a faculty conference on the grounds that distribution of the paper could endonger the morals of the lower grades.

Another thing that roises the hackles of principals is the use of collegulal rather than blological terminology when it comes to writing on sox.

A much cited example: the Hamburg student paper Herz-Welle published the reports in diary form of four girl students on thoir sexual feelings and inhibltions. The ban on the distribution of the paper und subsequent reprint in other atudent papera caused a nationwide controversy.

In on expert opinion, the sex counselling service of Homburg University said about the articles in question; "Youth is not ondangered by voicing feelings, experiences and conflicts. What endongers youth is preventing

Distribution bans ore frequently untenablo in legal terms, as was demonstrated in the Herz-Welle case.

The multi-school Hamburg student publication Cyankali reprinted the reports, but the principals of the ten schools involved again barred distribution, citing the law against publications endangering youth.

There was a soquel to this affair: when Cyankall was awarded a prize in a Hamburg student newspaper competition, the city's mayor, Klaus von Dohnanyl, quietly withdrew his patronage.

The association of non-commercial student and youth publications has for years been campaigning to make student papers subject to the gonoral press laws rather than the rulings of indivi-

dual schools. What speaks in favour of the demand Is not only the legal grey zone in which principals have to make their decisions but also the generally weak position in which student editors find themselves. Barring the distribution of a single issuo can frequently financially wreck the entire paper.

To provide student papers with the necessary financial backing that will enable them to reaist bans rather than yield to them, the association of noncommercial atudoat and youth publications has embarked on a drive to creato an "anti-consorship fund."

To encourage the young editors, Ulrike Friedrich and Peter Klug (In connction with the cartoonist Jan Schniebel) have issued a small brochure to promoto editorial skills and provido basic legal facts that will enable thom to create an attractive and provocative

In an interview, the authors criticised not only the blinkered approach by authorities but also the lack of commitment on the part of many toochers who are prepared to forgo on educational

'As opposed to the theoretical instruction ut school, making o student nowspaper is true learning. The young person writing for such o paper doosn't do it for marks or to please the reoder. He does It in order to express himself. In doing so, he must shoulder responsibillty, show organisational talent ond drum un advortisiog."

Moreover, the outliers say, this promotes constructive Imagination - be it by suggesting now subjects to be tought ot school or by publishing one's own

poems and ahort storios. Teschers acting as advisers to student aditora are not compulsory, and this makes sonse because these people must enjoy tho students' confidence, which prosupposes that they are not seen as the long arm of the priocipal, constantly counselling moderation.

Potor Klug, who now toaches at o Hauptschule with a more than 70 por cent quota of foreign children: "Due to the lesser ability of Hauptschule students to express thomselvos, they are almost unable to publish a paper without nelp from the toachers. If a Turkish oungster were sent out to sell advertisng, be would find not a singlo buyer. Moreover, the advisory teacher also provides individual tutoring in Ger-

Institutionalising such advisory activities as part of teachor training could be one way of sorlously promoting student publications.

But there is much else that should also be done if freedom of the press for students is to be more than an empty

For Instance: providing cheap printing facilities or aponsorships,

> Charlotte Wiedemann (Die Zell, 23 March 1982)



bo-sutisfied quest.

cially ulcohol).

soxuul instinct, or libido, le

there will be a constant unual unsatisfiable quest for relation

The more artificial terhol

ing today becomes, the fener

these become.

centrated almost exclusively on the pay-

chological condition of the jobless. The

main aim of this type of research has been to establish the effect unemployment has on the drive to seek u new job.

Research has ignored such aspects as

the effects of joblessness on the ability

of its victims to communicate and con-

centrate and to make difficult decisions.

It has also failed to deal with the dan-

Another thing that has been over-

looked is that unemployment can have

a beneficial psychological and emotio-

nal effect on people who, while work-

ing, held jobs that antallod severe

abla aspects of unemployment should

receive close attention and be used to

He also suggests that other possibili-

ties of aatisfying social needs be sought

in view of the likelihood of continued

He concedes that this would he diffi-

cult to achieve in the context of work as

a source of income. But there are many

psycho-social aspects - such as provid-

ing alternativo activities, change, diffe-

rent time rhythms, social contacts, sta-

tus and personal identity - where this

Warr is also a staunch supporter of

shorter working hours and job-sharing,

suggesting that this would not only pro-

vide more psychological stability for the

jobless but could also have a beneficial

effect on those who now have full-time

jobs that are unattractive and filled with

Hs considers it a proven fact that

even "surrogate work" can restore men-

tal health and psychological atability in

To substantiate this, Warr points to

ease the lot of the long-term jobless.

Warr suggests that potentially favour-

psycho-social and emotional stress.

ger of social isolation.

mass unemploymant.

could provo useful.

the jobless,

■ MEDICINE

Doctors not trained to cope as rate of child phobia surges to epidemic level

THE GERMAN TRIBUNE

"For boys it is a matter of life or deetly and some, the particularly sensitive oces, are driven cad, while others are so shocked that their relations with women are permanently petrified. As a result, they are virtually predeatized for some perversion or other as adults..." The writer, Chriata Mevea, is referring to premature sexual development. Meves, a psychotherapist in Uelzeo, specialising in the treatment of childreo, wrote this article for Rheinischer Merkut/Christ und

The picture of a ruined generation ia A more apparent day by day and in an increasingly abstruse manner.

It is not just a matter of the growing number of juvenila addicts, the victims of parents seduced by the Zeitgeist.

Addiction, as the psychologist Leohold Szondi realised as long ago as in 1950, is a substituta for a misappropriated mother.

It is not just a matter of the endless numbers of jaded, depressed 15-yearolds who have been subjected from birth to technological organisation: from the maternity ward to assemblyline schools.

It is not just n matter of girls with upset eating habits who are panicstricken when their figures start filling out in pubcrty because to be a woman ia

An increasing number of junior school children are to ba found in therapists' waiting rooms, suffering from grave fears of punishment.

Somo seo each and every bat as a blood-sucking Draeula, Others have un overwhelming fear of spiders, hornets or acorpions descending on them.

There are children who faint et the sight of o harmless kitchen knife and children who feel compelled to wash themselves timo und again or to perform other acts of atonement or purifi-

True, there were cases of nourosis ond hysteria in Freud's day, but not in numbers steadily amounting to cpidemie proportions.

The medical profession is no match for either the one epidemic or the other. Many doctors were taught nothing at medical college about therapeutlo treatment of anorexia, bliumia, depression and hysteria.

Yot anorexia can lead to death, bilumia to atticide and depression to addiction, while there is more than meets the eye to the various forms of hysteria. So doctors just refer such patients to a psychiairist who will promptly, readily talk in terms of the categories of mental illness about which he has learnt,

from worries of the kinds mentioned are victims of premature sexual stimulation that makes them mentally and

The more sensitive children can feel scared to death. Freud is by no means outdated in what he had to say about the libidingus desires of fivo- to 12year-old boys.

The way they feel about their beautiful mothers or women teachers can indeed triggor fears of punishment, castration and death.

What has changed is the way they

used to be at the end of the 19th century. Nowadays It is no longer prudishness, suppressing the libido, that brings forbidden wishes to the boil. It is the masaive stimulation by means of which adult sexuality is brought to the children's attention.

Lessons on sex ot junior school are premature, pornographic in tenor and often much too detailed.

The effect is heightened by nude photographs on display at newsstands and suggestive articles in children's maga-

But the main contributory fuctor is free living, the sexualised life of today's parents in the domestic sphere, which can make the sensitive minds of chil-

The basic pattern is roughly as foilows. Both parenta work and have been able to afford all modern conveniences. Possibly to prove the point they have decided to have a child too.

During the week the child is minded by its grandmother or looked after at o creche or in some other well-organised manner. At the weekend the parents try to make up by administering a heavy dose of family life, bathlng the child, cuddling it in bed and taking it casy on

Tha child is taught to accept this way of life and usually adresses its parents by their first names.

Its young and attractive mother (assuming the child is a boy) will be felt lo be sexually desirable before the child has any idea what is happening.

No-ono has told the parents that children draw un automatio line at incest and feel afruid of punishment, this ocing the wuy in which the luner glarm is sounded even though the child has no ldea what is going pn.

Little boys feel ill et suse und are un-

able to concentrate at school. They think up rituals in order to ward off the punishment they feel thay deserve.

Nowudays some lunye even heen known to insist on being baptised ngainst their parents' will, while they do everything several times, especially hings that are unpleasunt.

They will dress and undress, wash and run around or stand still in their rooms five times in o bid to avert

What punishment, und what for? Who by? They hardly know, Most have a brooding, uneasy feeling that their futhers will have something to do with it, Many say straight out what they fear. They ore worried, for instance, that they might have to become little girls instead, or to die.

Every little coincidental injury to a thumb, o toe or their noses is felt by the upset child to be a final warning prior to execution.

For boys it is a mutter of life ur death, and some, the particularly sensitive ones, are driven mud, while others are so shocked their relutions with women are permanently petrified.

As a result they are virtually predestined for some perversion or other us

Others run nway from the unknown spectre that haunts them und become disturbed recluses,

But not all are affected in this way. This only holds good for the sensitive ones, in most cases naurosis cun he ulpped in the bud, provided parents uppreajute what is going on.

The time-bomb can then, as it were, defused, But who is going to do it when most doctors and many young psychologists are unuware of the situation

Medicul speciulists fuil, to seu the dunger inherent in soxual exaggeration und seem bound to be unuble to deul

with this impending anxiety-related illnesses. MODERN LIVING

They were equally unably with its predecessor, the ward tic depression that has yet at Mental problems of early consignment und is still widespread. Both are repercussions to the junk heap of unemployment humun instincts being wrongly Mun, the crnwning schle

creution, is a hiological organic or thousands of years, work was clependent as any other create or thousands of years, work was clependent as any other create or thousands of years, work was clependent as any other create or thousands of years, work was clependent or thousands of years. if conditions are disrogardid dred years ago that work became an invital degeneration occurs the term civilisations.

ginning with nunicity, which work provides an income, it makes papered over hy countless out activity, change, fixed daily rou-chanisms resurted to by the the social tles and social status. The

Rigid behavioural upsets regadividual's personal identity.
rosult, with the damaged installed there was of the Department of Soad in un addictive, insallable than Applied Psychology at Shef-University has delved into the psydisturbed the victim will suffer logical effects of work and unem-If It is the nutritional instin

insutiuble desire to eat and on the significance of work as a source If it is the instinct to form is shology and medicine, says Warr. tuctlessly, endlessly impose to for most people work provides the others.

If the self-assertion instinct coming the precondition for being ulignment the victim will insign to satisfy oil forms of human ing everything his uwn way w

Release for energy

are cared for ond brought up ork provides o release for physical und the more frequent casts intellectual energy and enables a on to develop skills and personal

And because a prevailing mides, that is sociologically based the rhythm of change between familiand cyo to hiology, especially are snd the environment at work diblology, we are suffering from the available time into separate runs learning block. What u terrible time child reares. Only work lends meaning taday, especially the more sent admits no to loisure time.

born since ubunt 1965! How the other hand, mass unemployright of healthy development can also have u negative psycho-

depression is fast being follows dany types of work are unattractive, that has been thoroughly coals and mind-destroying. In fact, the put out of joint. Christ wat question in the 1970s, when there: tRheinischer Merkur/Christ und Wehlte full employment, had to do with lamsge work can do to a person'a

> sny given moment, some five per of the working population is under occupations strain as to need psylific or psychological help.

But they were frequently seine stille is known about the interplay of even to the point of being at a pational stress and other problems. Most families avoided and see suggest that most people would

and personal ties and erosion of

psychological strain for the person

hus, for instance, continuous uncer-ty, loss of self confidence and fear he future can result in psychological symptoms - consequenof unemployment frequently obed in the 1930s.

file have been attempts to not only

having been relegated prematurely to

In the 1950s, the Hamburg psychosomatist Arthur Jores coined the tsrm "retirement bankruptoy," meaning total physical and psychological collapse on etirement of people who had always appeared healthy.

Thia confirms the fundamental significance of a person's identification with his work and his commitment to his oc-

Unemployment is the harder to cope with the stronger the personal social values a person attaches to work and the more bis family life depends on his occupational position.

It is of paramount importance to take this into account when interpreting research findings on the effects of unemployment on psychological health; and many of the contradictory findings are due to this not having been done.

Far beyond pure theoretical Importance, these aspects can have a major bearing on the treatment of psychological disorders in connection with joblessness. At the moment counselling concentrates on motivating the affected person to continue his search for work; and psychological help frequently bolis down to explaining to him how best to sell himself

Counselling thus concentrates on promoting and maintaining the drive to

It has been established that long-turps But this only makes sense if the perlobless differ from those who are out of son concerned stands a chanco of finding another job. If not, this kind of The jong-term unemployed are older counselling can only lead to more unand their general state of health is not certainty, self-doubt and depression.

good. They have no vocational training Commitment to work also plays a role in the psycho-social effects of and their skills are below par, So much unemployment according to sex.

It has frequently been suggested thut men suffer more than women.

But this applies only to working mothers with small children who in any event have mixed feelings about going

Other psycho-social aspects regarding the effects of unemploymont are equally uncertain. They include the position at work, the material position of the person concerned, whether or not other members of the family are also iobless, the social security net, the general situation on the job market and, fi-

respond in exactly tha opposite way. nally, hobbles and personal interests. Psychlatric research so far has conBritish government programmes for job-

Proved worth

These programmes are meant as limited training and bridging measures. They have proven their worth by alieviating many of the severe negative effects of youth unemployment.

The sporsenesa ond incompleteness of the results of research into the effects of unemployment on montal houlth is largely due to the fact that mass and long-term unemployment is a relatively

To make matters worse, findings that were made in the 1930s are of limited use only because unemployment in the conditions of the 1930s, when there was no social security, differs widely from unemployment in our affluent society,

But oven work itself soems to havo acquired a new significance for the psychological wholoness of the people due to what sociologists describe as the crisis of the working society.

In Britain, where experience with mass unemployment dates back further than in Gormany, research has sought new approaches. This has resulted in comparative studies involving working and jobicss luveniles.

The first findings about groups of juveniles on whom researchers have kept tabs from employment through unemployment have meanwhile become avail-

The findings show that psychiatric disorders increase after the loss of work. By the same token, the symptoms diminish or disappear once the person concerned has found another job.

Asmus Finzen (Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeijung. für Deulschland, 0 April 1983)

Family life: with some families, you'd be better off without it

ceased to be a source of warmth and comfort for many. For some it can be a source of constant anxiety and dis-

Certain inappropriate forms of behaviour can even trigger tormenting physicai and mental disorders, Heldelberg University psychologists say.

Michael Wirsching and Heim Stierlin illy therapy unit at the university's psychosomatic clinic state their case in a book published by Kletl, of Stuttgart, and entitled Krankheit und Familie (Illness and Family),

They work on the assumption that there is no such thing as an illness that takes its courso regardless of mental and social factors.

They noted at the outset of their research work that in many of the familiea they treated serious and often chronic physical illnesses governed the lives of all members of the family.

At the same timo serious conflicts



that affected family life seemed to helghten their physical susceptibility to a wide range of complaints.

Wirsehing and Stierlin look a closer look at 55 families whose membors included a juvenile patient with a psychonomatie disorder.

Thoir aim was to learn more about the forms of behaviour within the family that can give rise to such complaints.

Twenty-nine of thoir patients suffered from allergie complaints of the lung (asthma) or akin, 26 from serious inflammatory diseases of the atomach or intestines.

"The first group were found to have suffered from early childhood from skin trouble, breathlessness or hay fever, but the later complaint was not so marked at that stage. The state of the state of

In many cases the complaint was a

well-known factor because out bers of the fumily ulready suffer

The second group of suller stomach and intestinal disorte

their conflicts. Tension was see that most people would fin the interest of harmony start cally afford to quit.

Children were overburdes imployment go beyond material imbeing given the part of a refer lightning conductor to pisy, and sion otill increused it was the

that became ill. They were the scapegozis, in their sacrifice aggressive coals. appeared.

Yet if the children regained temporarily, tension flared up. This victous circle often enter concerned in a painful war of in which a makeshift family was with difficulty maintained Three types of family match

The first is one in which spire

rule did not develop symptoms als certs to that some of these peoplo lilness until later in life. tsearch results in the past few dec-

This was often a longstanding the positive effects of work thus tradition maintained over sensitive to outwelch the negative ones, railons.

e must thereforo expect several side is of joblessness to go hand-in-dilack of money, loss of social con-

gether, this amounts to considera-

be but measure the effects of

Some break down under tha feeling of Continuad from page 14

rations still live under one roof, having

failed to separate. They have no accrets

This includes studies on the extent of

depression, neurotic phobias and other

minor psychiatric disorders among the

Tha findings show that there is a

This is particularly pronounced

among the young jobless where the pre-valence of psychological disorders (not

including psychoses) is twice that

among young people with jobs, accord-

But little is known about individual

The duration of unemployment is

ecrtain to matter. But unfortunately

thera is little reliable information on its

effects, and what information is availa-

ble is conflicting because many psycho-

social factors have not been taken into

Peter Warr deplores the jack of psy-chological and psychiatric research into

the psychological effects of long-term

Little is known about the psychiatrio

consequences. What information there

is stems from court proceedings in con-

nection with disability and pensions.

The ago of a person has a major besr-

But this information is of little use.

ing on the psychological effects of job-lessness. People over 50 could well

come to terms with premature retire-

ment if prospects of finding work again

are slim. This would remove some of

the psychological strain of unemploy-

But many of the older unemployed

work for short periods.

for their social data.

elements of joblessness that are respon-

sible for these negative psychological

ing to Peter Warr,

clear link between unemployment and

and everyone knows everything about evoryona else in tha family. Yet all unpleasant experiences are never mentioned, tho alm sceming to bo

to carry on at any price. The second, or split family, la one in which one parent has figuratively turned his back on the other and constantly donlgratea it in front of the child.

Ho (or she) never fails to claim to be a paragon of parenthood, and children who grow up in such a family often later idealise the "good" parent and anxiously hope they themselves will not turn out to be like the other one,

In their own marriages they accordingly try to maintain a superhuman

ideal of harmony, one that is bound to The third category is denoted as fa-

milles in the process of disintegration.

It regularly consists of one parent who another who had close links with his. In the long term the two do not complement each other as intended, and the child is unable to bridge the gap either

because it needs much lovo and care. The reject then often leaves his new family in the lurch, while the parent who has close ties with his own parents frequently returns with the child to the bosom of his original family.

For the child, Wirsching and Stierlin cialm, the experience is felt to be a hopeless succession of ties and rejection. by its parents. Stefan König/df

(Frankfurier Aligemeine Zeitung für Deutschland, 8 April 1983)

